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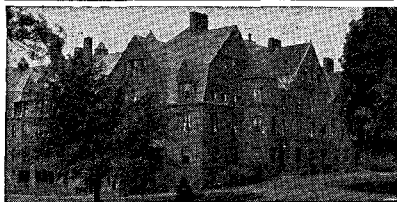
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## THE OUTLOOK

# The Outlook

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Vol. 124 April 28, 1920 No. 17

THE OUTLOOK IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE OUTLOOK COMPANY, 381 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK. LAWRENCE F. ABBOTT, PRESIDENT. N. T. PULSFER, VICE-PRESIDENT. FRANK C. HOYT, TREASURER. ERNEST H. ABBOTT, SECRETARY. TRAVERS D. CARMAN, ADVERTISING DIRECTOR

|                                        |     |
|----------------------------------------|-----|
| The Soldier's Bonus .....              | 741 |
| Prohibition in New York City.....      | 741 |
| As the Flying Season Opens.....        | 742 |
| The Illinois Primary.....              | 742 |
| National Marine Week.....              | 743 |
| The Roosevelt Birthplace.....          | 743 |
| A Typical New York House.....          | 744 |
| President Hadley's Resignation.....    | 744 |
| Cartoons of the Week.....              | 745 |
| The Sonoran Secession.....             | 746 |
| To Be or Not to Be.....                | 746 |
| The San Remo Conference.....           | 747 |
| Democracy in Japan.....                | 747 |
| Some Russian Matters.....              | 747 |
| We Forbid the Banns.....               | 748 |
| Strikes.....                           | 748 |
| Shall We Cut Out the Discipline?.....  | 749 |
| Spring Peepers.....                    | 750 |
| Victor Hugo a Great Artist.....        | 751 |
| By Arthur Livingston                   |     |
| The Irish Question: From An English    |     |
| Liberal's Point of View.....           | 752 |
| By P. W. Wilson                        |     |
| Shall We Cut Out the Discipline?—A     |     |
| Discussion.....                        | 753 |
| A Governor who Stays on the Job: A     |     |
| Sketch of Calvin Coolidge, of Massa-   |     |
| chusetts.....                          | 756 |
| By Bruce Barton                        |     |
| The Folly of the Ouija Board.....      | 758 |
| By Dr. Eleanor Crosby Kemp             |     |
| The Capleville Spirit, and How it Grew |     |
| By R. H. Leavell                       |     |
| Current Events Illustrated.....        | 761 |
| The Book Table:                        |     |
| The Duel of Cross and Sword.....       | 766 |
| By Lyman Abbott                        |     |
| Books Received.....                    | 767 |
| This Week's Outlook: A Weekly Outline  |     |
| Study of Current Events.....           | 768 |
| By J. Madison Gathany                  |     |
| The Teacher Problem.....               | 770 |
| By M. F. Bergensen                     |     |
| Financial Department.....              | 772 |
| By the Way.....                        | 776 |
| Benjamin Franklin on Ambidexterity.... | 780 |
| By C. H. Ibershoff                     |     |

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IT FLOATS



# The Outlook

APRIL 28, 1920

## THE SOLDIER'S BONUS

**T**HE OUTLOOK is not one of those journals which see red when the talk of a soldier's bonus arises. Its objection to the bonus is based chiefly upon the feeling that it will not accomplish what its proponents expect.

The change in the sentiment towards the bonus as shown in the action of the leaders of the American Legion can be explained very largely by the failure of the Government to look after the welfare of its ex-service men in accordance with its directly pledged word and in accordance with the published plans of some of its more far-sighted leaders.

In the first place, the Government abandoned its employment agency for ex-service men long before the need of this work was exhausted. This failure can be attributed to Congress, which failed to appropriate the necessary funds to continue this work.

In the second place, widespread and justifiable dissatisfaction has existed among ex-service men over the failure of the War Risk Insurance Bureau to function adequately. The similar failure of the National Board for Vocational Training to live up to its opportunity created added unrest.

But perhaps the greatest reason for the demand for the bonus comes from the fact that the ex-service man has discovered that his friends and acquaintances who stayed at home in the shops and industries of the country were waxing prosperous while he served for a dollar a day. The service man did not go into the Army with any thought that he was doing anything more than his duty, a duty he was glad and proud to perform. But it probably did not occur to him that his sacrifice would not be paralleled by a similar renunciation on the part of his civilian friends. He would not be human if he did not feel that his sacrifice had been unnecessarily disproportionate to that of the man who stayed home.

To meet this feeling various proposals have been made. The one receiving the most attention at present is that of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives. Under this tentative proposal it is planned to give to ex-service men who served more than sixty days a bonus of one dollar a day for each day in service. Excluded from the provisions of this bill are officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army, officers and men whose pre-war civilian pay was provided for by the firms by which they

were employed, and officers and enlisted men who, while under colors, served in the forest service or other employment where they received more than army pay. Furthermore, it is not proposed to give this bonus indiscriminately, but only to those men who make formal application for it. Some of the disadvantages of such a bonus system may be summed up somewhat as follows:

It will not be sufficient to recompense ex-service men for their direct financial losses, while at the same time it will tend to destroy in the eyes of the general public the dignity of the sacrifice which our soldiers and sailors so readily made. As an ex-naval officer recently said to us, "If we take this bonus, we will be selling our birthright for a mess of pottage." Another objection lies in the fact that the payment of the bonus will ultimately rest in large measure upon the very men who are to receive the bonus. While the ex-soldiers and sailors are but, roughly speaking, five per cent of the population, they represent a very large percentage of the wage-earning and productive taxpayers of the Nation. There is reason for believing that the soldiers in receiving this bonus will be very largely putting money in one pocket and taking it out of another.

We wish very much that our soldier legislation might take two forms: First of all, it should provide adequate care for the men who have been crippled or disabled in any way. Second, it should assist the able-bodied with some form of loan which would enable them to re-establish themselves in civilian life either in the city or the country, and at the same time increase the actual productivity of the Nation.

## PROHIBITION IN NEW YORK CITY

**J**UST a few months ago sanguine souls were prophesying that New York City would never go dry, no matter what happened to the rest of the Nation. Optimistic individuals were found who did not start to "stock up" for the long drought until the very evening before the day on which war-time prohibition went into effect. Their reasoning was simplicity itself: Prohibition never had happened, and therefore it never could happen. Their mental status was indeed similar to that of the host who jeered at Noah before the rains descended and the floods came.

It is true that New York is not even

to-day as arid as the Sahara. Legitimate private stocks are not yet exhausted, and certain restaurants, it is said, are not above supplying trusted customers with various types of liquor at a dollar a glass. A daily paper a little while ago told of one restaurant which was selling whisky at a dollar a drink, plus ten cents for "war tax." No matter what can be said for the morality of this particular proprietor, certainly his sense of humor has been undamaged by prohibition.

It is too soon to tell what will be the ultimate effect of prohibition in New York City, but some statistics are available.

Mr. Frederick D. Green, Secretary of the United Hospital Fund of New York City, is, according to the Anti-Saloon League of New York, responsible for the statement that cases of alcoholism in the New York City hospitals have shown a decrease of from seventy to ninety per cent in the first two months of prohibition. Mr. Green says:

Alcoholism has clogged our hospital systems with unnecessary cases of sickness and accidents. Physicians, nurses, equipment, time, space, and food have been pre-empted by alcoholics while other patients have been denied admission. Recent figures, gathered by the United Hospital Fund, show that in New York City alone, thanks to prohibition, seven thousand beds have been released for the care of maternity, mental, tuberculosis, and general cases.

Indications are that diseases and accidents due to alcoholism will continue to decline, that the general standard of health will thereby be raised, and the duration of patients' stay in hospitals will be cut down, because an alcoholized system requires more time to throw off disease than a normal system. In this way the general usefulness and efficiency of all our hospitals will be increased.

Figures in regard to the number of ambulance calls due to intoxication and alcoholism for the entire city have been supplied by James L. Murray, Examiner of the New York Board of Ambulance Service:

|                     |                                |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| January, 1919.....  | 412—no prohibition             |
| February, 1919..... | 364—"                          |
| January, 1920.....  | 307—prohibition (half month)   |
| February, 1920..... | 133—prohibition (entire month) |

Mr. Murray further states that the total ambulance calls for all the hospitals under the Board's supervision was 20,000 less during the year 1919, when war prohibition was in effect, than in 1917. The figures for 1918 are not used for comparison because of the abnormal conditions due to the "flu" epidemic in that year.

Dr. George O'Hanlon, Chief Medical Superintendent of Bellevue Hospital,

# WARNING TO THE PUBLIC

## IN REGARD TO

# AIRCRAFT

### WHEN AN AEROPLANE IS ON THE GROUND

**DON'T** crowd round the machine—the pilot must see what he is doing.

**DON'T** touch any part of the aeroplane, or you may endanger the pilot's life. Do what he asks you at once.

**DON'T** smoke or throw lighted matches within 20 yards of the machine: there may be dangerous petrol fumes about.

### WHEN AN AEROPLANE IS LANDING OR RISING

**DON'T** run to where you think it will land. Keep out of the way, near a hedge or other obstacle, and wait until it stops.

**DON'T** stand in the direct run of an aeroplane which is about to rise.

**DON'T** let children or animals stray in the route of a landing or rising aeroplane.

### IN CASE OF ACCIDENT

Beware of fire.

If occupants are injured, get them out at once as gently as possible. Telephone or send for doctor and ambulance. Do not give spirits.

Telephone or send to nearest aerodrome, giving number of machine and position of accident.

If the machine is burning, try and subdue flames with sand, earth, wet sacking, &c., or fire extinguisher if available.

Leave someone to guard the machine, if possible, and inform police.

(3350p) Wt.3366 /3949(F534) 1/20 60M (2) D.St. (Gp.166)

A BRITISH WARNING TO THE INCAUTIOUS PUBLIC

they endangered the lives of every one near the damaged craft by lighting cigarettes and cigars; in short, they gave the poor fellow pinned in the wreckage precious little chance of being got out alive. They are perhaps not to be blamed for their ignorance. Aircraft are not yet seen in this country in such quantities as to have become the objects of indifference that they are elsewhere. The public is always frantic to see a new toy.

In this connection we reproduce a small poster which has been issued in England by the British Air Ministry. It is posted up in every police station and post office in the United Kingdom. A similar poster issued by our Government would be valuable in instructing the public in this matter; and, in our opinion, no time should be wasted in producing such a warning. Valuable lives and material would be saved. Also in connection with the particular accident referred to above, is it not time for our Government to regulate civil flying and make it illegal to do stunts or trick aerobatics anywhere except on training-grounds? And when will our Government insist that no civil machine shall take the air unless fitted with the self-sealing fire-proof gasoline tank? It exists, and it has saved many lives, as our authorities should know. Proper air regulations to cope with civilian flying should be drawn up at once; and the most urgent of them is that machines and pilots flying for hire or carrying passengers or merchandise should be licensed. If the public is not protected, then its confidence in air traffic will disappear and the industry will suffer seriously. That industry has enough troubles as it is.

The hope that all these things may be done rests on the thought that some day we may have a department of the Federal Government authorized to control the destiny and aid in the development of the new industry of undreamed-of possibilities.

### THE ILLINOIS PRIMARY

**W**HATEVER advantage there may be for political candidates in the new primary laws now in operation in various States, they certainly bring hardship to the newspaper editor, for these laws have resulted in the development of a nomination political campaign quite as eager and sometimes quite as acrimonious as the campaigns for election. We do not recall a Presidential year in which the candidates and their supporters have become so wrought up previous to the great nominating conventions as they are this year. Merely as matters of political news, these primary campaigns must be reported in the press. The Outlook has already given its readers the facts and indications of the primary campaign in

which previous to the enactment of the Prohibition Law handled more alcoholic cases than any other city hospital, states:

We have practically closed the wards formerly used for the cure and treatment of patients suffering from alcoholism, and the few cases of this character which are treated are treated with the psychopathic cases.

It seems as though these figures could be definitely chalked up on the credit side of National prohibition.

### AS THE FLYING SEASON OPENS

**N**ow that the winter has broken, the flying months are upon us, and it is high time that the public received proper instructions of what to do and particularly of what not to do in case of aircraft accidents. In the recent accident near New York in sheer useless curiosity people rushed to the machine, sweeping the few police and flying-field workers out of the way. They hampered the rescuers,

Michigan. It must now report the results of the primaries in Illinois, the home State of Governor Lowden, one of the leading candidates for the Republican nomination for President.

Naturally, Governor Lowden led in the primary voting in Illinois. He received a plurality of some 80,000 votes in the entire State. His nearest competitor, General Leonard Wood, captured Cook County, which includes Chicago, Governor Lowden's home city, by a plurality of about 27,000.

While Senator Johnson's name was not printed on the regular ballot, it was written in and pasted in on 40,000 ballots in Cook County and 5,000 more in the rest of the State, thus indicating an organized movement in Cook County in his behalf. Mr. Thompson, the Republican Mayor of Chicago, has an unsavory reputation for lack of Americanism. He was distinctly pro-German during the war, declining officially to receive Marshal Joffre and ex-Prime Minister Viviani when they made their official tour on behalf of France in this country, and he did receive officially De Valera, the titular head of the so-called Irish Republic. When General Wood carried Cook County, some newspaper commentators inferred that he had the not altogether creditable support of Mayor Thompson. We are inclined to make a totally different inference. As we have already said in these pages, Senator Johnson, unfortunately, has brought to his support large numbers of anti-Ally radicals. We think the fact that the vote for Senator Johnson was largely cast in Cook County fairly raises the question whether Mayor Thompson was not supporting him as an anti-European radical. Unquestionably, Governor Lowden's large vote strengthens his candidacy, but supporters of General Wood find reasonable comfort in the fact that in Governor Lowden's own State so large a vote was cast for him. It is only fair to say that a long political enmity between Governor Lowden and Mayor Thompson is wholly to Governor Lowden's credit. The probable fact that Mayor Thompson threw his influence back of Johnson's candidacy is not an indication that the best elements of Illinois are opposed to Governor Lowden.

It may not be inappropriate to add here that, although the Government through the War Department had given General Wood a leave of absence of two months to carry out his engagements for political speaking, he abandoned his leave instantly and returned to his military duties in Chicago when the railway strike threatened to become serious. He felt and said that his duty to aid in maintaining law and order was superior to any possible political exigency.

The striking difference between the

Michigan and the Illinois primary is disclosed by the fact that in Michigan the candidate receiving the highest number of votes in the State is declared to be the party choice for the State. Thus, though General Wood had a large Michigan vote, it avails him nothing as against Johnson, who had the highest number of votes. Under such a rule in Illinois Governor Lowden would have a unanimous delegation. But as in Republican National conventions the State unit rule is not recognized, the Congressional districts in Cook County carried by General Wood will be credited to him.

#### NATIONAL MARINE WEEK

A MARINE exposition has almost an unfair advantage over expositions devoted to the celebration of any other trade or calling. Romance plays its part in every human activity, but its rightful home is perhaps first of all among the men who go down to the sea in ships.

It was easy to prophesy in advance that the National Marine Exposition, held during the week of April 17 at the Grand Central Palace in New York City, would draw crowds by the thousands. And any one who tried to thread his way through the crowded aisles of that exposition would have understood without further explanation that the prophecy had been fulfilled. The National Marine Exposition was an attempt to gather in one building a record of the achievement and development of the American merchant marine and its associated industries. The exhibits ranged from utensils for the galley of a great steamship to models of great transatlantic liners, from life-saving boats to reproductions in miniature of the huge shipyards which have sprung up along our coast since our entrance into the war.

For the layman, the chief interest in the exposition lay in these wonderfully per-

fect models of marine industry, perhaps because it is easy to understand the structure and arrangement of unfamiliar things if we can see them in miniature, and perhaps also because the eternal child in us all delights in anything which resembles a toy.

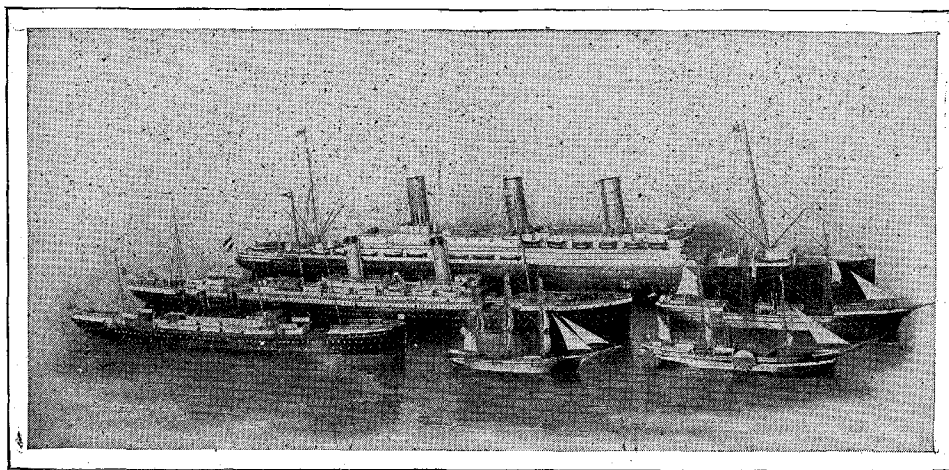
On this page we reproduce a photograph of one group of models shown at the exposition. These models were made by the H. E. Boucher Manufacturing Company for the Engineer Corps of the United States Army. This group of models illustrates the development of transatlantic navigation better than could any word description of the change which a little more than three-quarters of a century has wrought.

Offhand, we are unable to tell our readers just why these models should have been prepared for our Army engineers. They are remarkable models and a delight to look upon, but even with a somewhat extended acquaintance with the multifarious and conflicting activities of our Governmental departments we are unable to explain why the War Department felt it a justifiable expenditure of public money to have these models built. Perhaps some Army engineer will enlighten us, and if so we shall be glad to pass along the information to our readers. If we remember correctly, it was Aunt Polly in "David Harum" who told her brother, when he presented her with a diamond ring, that she did not need it "any more than a cat needed a flag." These War Department models seem to us to be in about the same class with Aunt Polly's cat's flag.

#### THE ROOSEVELT BIRTHPLACE

POPULAR attention is generally directed to the places where great men have *lived* and worked rather than to those that saw their birth.

But the popular movement towards



Courtesy of the H. E. Boucher Mfg. Co.

#### GROUP OF MODELS ILLUSTRATING TRANSATLANTIC DEVELOPMENT

|                             |                    |                                                    |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| Clipper Ship                | "Dreadnaught" 1835 | Iron Screw S.S. "Arizona" 1887                     |
| Side Wheel S.S. "Britannia" | 1839               | Steel Screw S.S. "Oceanic" 1900                    |
| Iron Screw S.S. "Borossia"  | 1857               | Steel Screw S.S. "Leviathan," ex "Vaterland," 1914 |

The models were made for the Engineer Corps, U. S. Army

the preservation of Theodore Roosevelt's birthplace is immensely reinforced by the fact that he spent his boyhood and, in especial, overcame his physical frailty there. Theodore Roosevelt the elder was a man of foresight. He realized the struggle which the younger Theodore would have to make for his health, and determined to give him for that use a room made out of the second-story piazza at 28 East Twentieth Street, the boy's birthplace. As Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mr. Roosevelt's younger sister, tells us, "the broad outdoor room was built with a high balustrade to prevent eager children from falling into the back yard." Mrs. Robinson says:

My mother, coming one afternoon to look at the gymnastics, saved a very dangerous situation. For the adventurous Theodore and a favorite cousin, West Roosevelt, by herculean efforts, had managed to place the seesaw over the high balustrade which protected the piazza, and Theodore himself was just crawling out, teetering above the cobblestones of the yard two stories below. My mother caught him and dragged him back again. Hair-breadth escapes were his portion in life, and this was one of the first.

The first Theodore Roosevelt equipped the piazza with "every imaginable horizontal and vertical bar, swing and seesaw," and when all was done called his delicate little son, then about ten years old, and said:

Theodore, you have the mind, but you have not got the body. To do all that you can do with your mind you must make a body to match it. I am giving you the tools, but it is up to you to make your body. It is drudgery and dull, hard work to make a body. Will you do it?

It was drudgery, but the boy finally conquered. Every boy has some weakness to fight against, and there should be a lesson for every boy in this upstairs piazza. It will be even more the popular shrine than is the front room on the second story, where, on October 27, 1858, Theodore Roosevelt, the younger, was born.

#### A TYPICAL NEW YORK HOUSE

THE Roosevelt house is a typical New York brownstone dwelling with high stoop and balcony. The basement, in addition to the caretaker's quarters, will contain a large club-room for boys and girls. On the first floor the hall, drawing-room, library, and dining-room will be restored virtually as they were in 1858. In his autobiography Colonel Roosevelt wrote thus of the house:

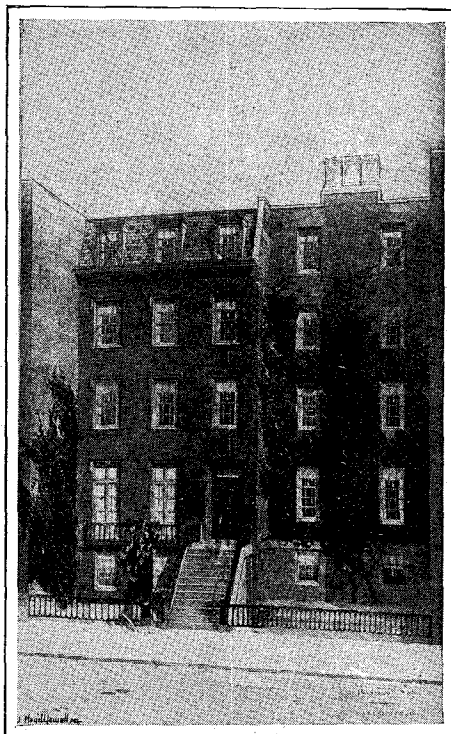
It was furnished in the canonical taste of the New York which George William Curtis described in his *Potiphar Papers*. The black haircloth furniture in the dining-room scratched the bare legs of children when they sat on it. The mid-

dle room was a library with tables, chairs, and bookcases of gloomy respectability. It was without windows, and so was available only at night.

In this middle room occurred, we learn from Mrs. Cowles, Mr. Roosevelt's elder sister, the following incident:

The four-year-old Theodore, running about in a stiffly starched white dress on the day his younger sister, Corinne, was christened, entertained the dignified Rev. Dr. William Adams, the officiating clergyman. By an oversight the minister was left alone with the child. As they entered the room, Mrs. Cowles and her mother were horrified to hear Theodore pointing to a painting of "The Transfiguration" on the wall and piping: "There, Dr. Adams—see Jesus Christ a-flooin' up to Heaven wiv his coat-tails out behind!"

On the second floor the bedrooms and children's porch will be restored, and an-



THE ROOSEVELT BIRTHPLACE (LEFT) AND THE ADJOINING HOUSE AS THEY WILL BE WHEN RESTORED

other room will be devoted to the preservation of "Rooseveltiana"—letters, manuscripts, and other mementoes. At the top of the house and extending clear across both Nos. 26 and 28 will be an auditorium with a seating capacity of nearly three hundred.

The preservation of the birthplace and its remarkable transformation has been accomplished by the Women's Roosevelt Memorial Association, 1 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York City. There is still a chance to make subscriptions to its fund of \$250,000, which is to cover the purchase and restoration of the Roosevelt house and of the adjoining house to become a National center of Americanism. Checks should be payable to Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn, treasurer of the Association.

#### PRESIDENT HADLEY'S RESIGNATION

AS we have come to regard age, President Hadley of Yale is certainly not an old man. The news that he is to retire from the presidency of Yale in June, 1921, therefore came as a shock to many a Yale graduate.

He has been a notable President. During his twenty and a half years of administration Yale has made her most extensive material growth—she has more than quadrupled her resources. But this, to our mind, is not so significant as is the fact that in this period Yale has made her widest intellectual expansion. President Hadley's interest in this direction was reflected in one of his reports. He declared that the greatest problem the university has to face is the lack of intellectual stimulus, a problem, he thought, to be solved only by graduate and not by undergraduate opinion. "A boy," said he, "goes to college not primarily nor wholly for the sake of pursuing certain studies, but for the sake of breathing a certain atmosphere, of competing for certain traditional awards of undergraduate life, of entering certain societies that his father has known, of meeting certain men or the successors of certain men whom his father has met." Thus the solution of the problem should be, as Dr. Hadley thinks, in a graduate opinion which requires that intellectual excellence be cultivated on parallel lines with athletic skill or social distinction.

Arthur Twining Hadley, the son of the famous Greek professor, James Hadley, and himself a brilliant scholar, having graduated from Yale with highest honors, returned there, after taking his Ph.D. at Berlin, to become Lecturer on Railway Administration, a subject in which he has always been an expert. This was made evident to the whole country in 1885 when he published his book on that subject. Soon after its publication Dr. Hadley was summoned as an expert witness before the Senate Committee which drafted the Interstate Commerce Law. In 1910 President Taft appointed President Hadley chairman of the Commission which investigated the question of bringing future issues of railway securities under the Interstate Commerce Commission's control. For five years President Hadley has been a director of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford railway system, and was recently elected director of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railway.

All Yale men will hear with gratification that Dr. Hadley proposes to remain with the Department of Political Economy in the University. He was professor of that subject prior to his acceptance of the presidency. His views with regard to political economy in general and labor problems in particular have met with

# CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

*Kirby in the New York World*



THE NEW HOLD-UP MAN

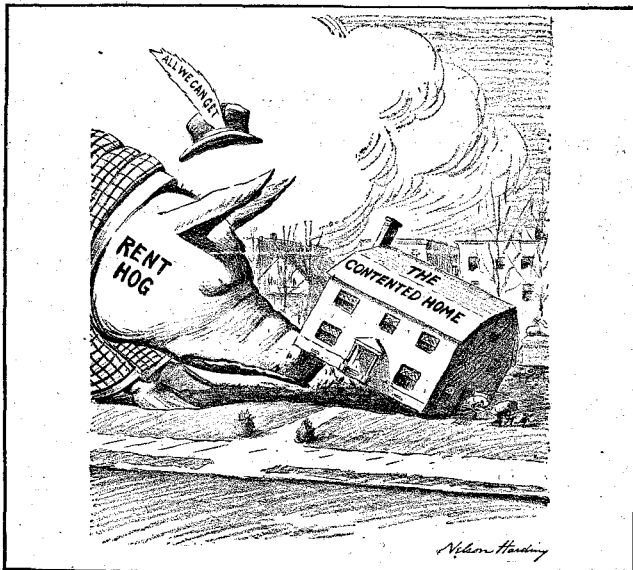
*From Die Muskete, Vienna*



TOO LATE

"Why, as a locksmith you earn more in a month than I do as a university professor."  
"Well, you missed your chance when you were young."

*Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle*



ROOTING IT UP

*Sykes in the Buffalo Commercial*



"HOPE ON, HOPE EVER"

*Spencer in the Omaha World-Herald*

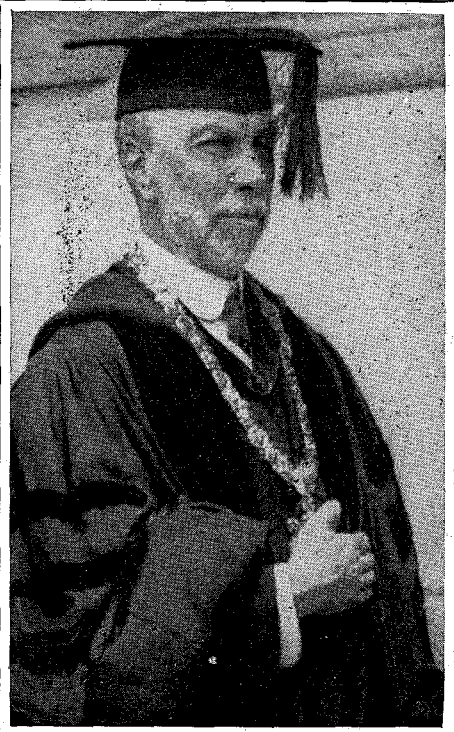


"I'LL HATCH IT!"

*Morris for the George Matth w Adams Service*



DOES HE SEE THE POINT?



Paul Thompson

ARTHUR T. HADLEY  
PRESIDENT OF YALE UNIVERSITY

wide acceptance among employers and employees alike.

Yale men may well be proud of Dr. Hadley—the unusual combination of a fine classical scholar, a broad-minded sociologist, a successful administrator, and an influential man of affairs.

#### THE SONORAN SECESSION

WE may visualize the Mexican State of Sonora by noting that it is larger than California and smaller than Texas. In comparison with these States it is but sparsely settled. Yet its agricultural and mining assets are held to be as great as those of California.

The State's most interesting physical feature, however, is its mountain range (see accompanying map) cutting it off from the rest of Mexico. Opening thus to the north largely over the lowlands, and to the Gulf of California on the west, but separated by the Sierras and lower ranges from the east and south, the chief communication of Sonora by land is naturally with the United States and not with Mexico.

Of course a mountain country is easy to defend and hard to attack. Realizing this, the Sonoran Government, to prevent invasion from Federals who might be found in Arizona, or from the gunboats in the Sonoran port of Guaymas, seized the Southern Pacific Railway of Mexico (an American-owned road running from Nogales south to Guaymas), and also the Federal gunboats at Guaymas. As the Sonorans foresaw, the Mexican Government has now requested permission of our Government to transport Mexican officers across American territory

between Mexican points opposite Texas and those in Sonora opposite Arizona. It was rumored that the Mexican Government had also asked permission to transport troops over our territory. Whereupon vigorous opposition developed in Congress and also in our State Governments along the border to granting any permission whatsoever.

The State of Sonora, not behindhand, appealed from its military as well as civil headquarters at Hermosillo, the State capital, to Washington for recognition as a belligerent.

Meanwhile some of the Sonoran forces, a part of them being Yaqui Indians, have gone into the State of Sinaloa to the south, where, as in Sonora, Mexican Federal troops have been deserting the Federal command. The Sonoran troops are in possession of Culiacan, the capital. The movement has also spread to other States. From Chihuahua, for instance, comes the news that the redoubtable Pancho Villa will lend assistance.

Unless the Sonoran secession is settled, the Presidential elections, announced for next July, may not take place. This may or may not be desired by President Carranza. His would-be successors include

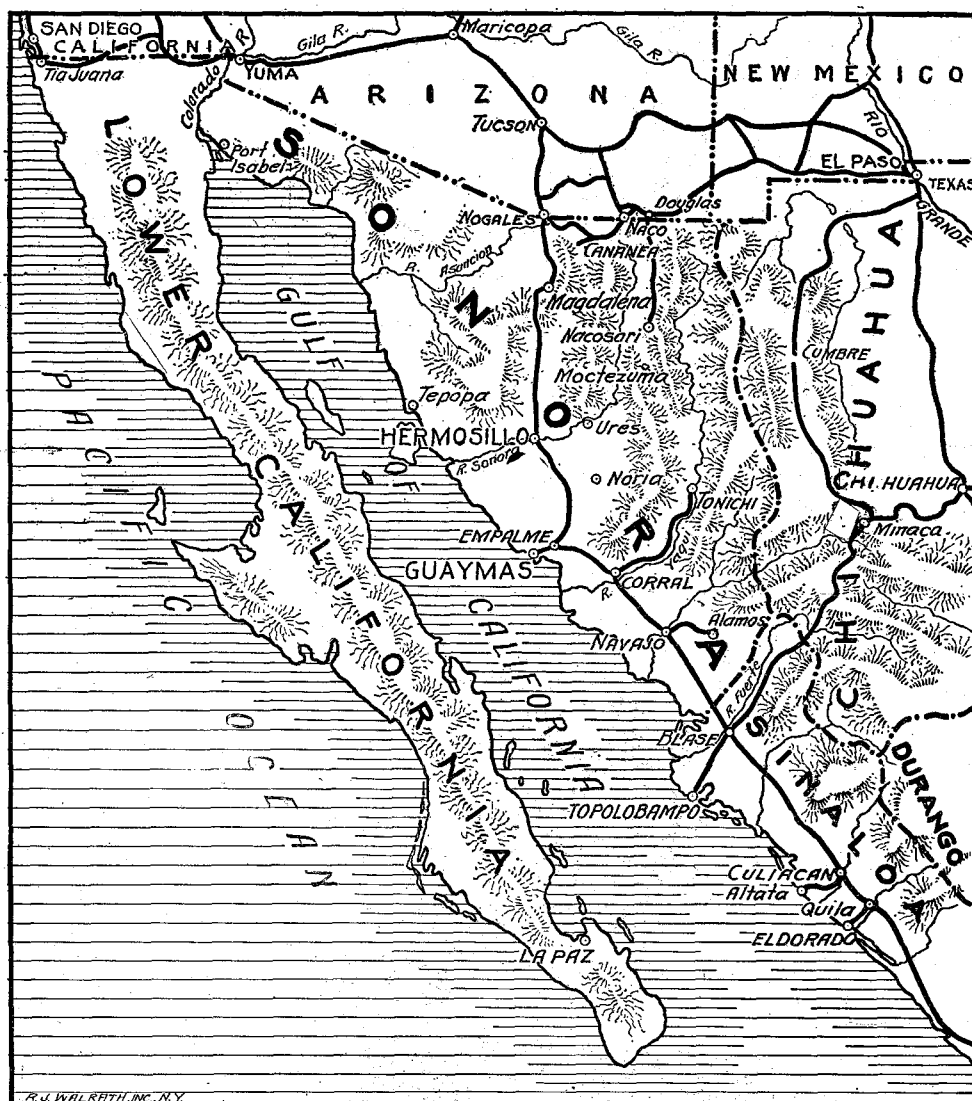
some of the generals who have led his forces—Obregon, Gonzales, Alvarado, Hill, Villa. Obregon and Hill are understood to be the organizing geniuses of the secessionists. Señor Bonillas, late Mexican Ambassador at Washington, is said to be Carranza's own candidate for the Presidency.

Certainly Carranza has hardly faced a more critical test than the Sonoran secession.

#### TO BE OR NOT TO BE

WHETHER Armenia is an independent nation or not, it needs a protector—a nation or nations to act as mandatory or guardian for it. The League of Nations finds itself unable to accept a mandate because it lacks the military and financial resources to administer such a charge and recommends "the acceptance of a mandate for Armenia by a civilized state under the League of Nations."

What civilized state? America, of course, the unanimous choice of all the nations interested, including Armenia; indeed, "America is the only hope of the Armenians," says General James G. Harbord, who headed our mission to Tur-



THE MEXICAN STATE OF SONORA

key last year, and whose report to the President has, after months of unaccountable waiting, been finally published.

The sentence quoted is one of several reasons given by General Harbord for the acceptance by America of a mandate, not only over Armenia, but over all the Turkish Empire outside of Syria and Mesopotamia. Some of his reasons are as follows:

The Near East represents the greatest humanitarian opportunity of the age.

America is already spending millions to save starving people in Turkey and Transcaucasia and could do this much more efficiently if in control.

The mandatory would be self-supporting after an initial period of not to exceed five years.

The building of railways would offer opportunities to our capital. And there would be great trade advantages not only in the mandatory region but in near-by Russia, etc.

America would clean this hotbed of disease and filth, as in Cuba and Panama.

America has strong sentimental interests in the region of our missions and colleges.

American action would stop further massacres of Armenians and other Christians.

It would increase American strength and prestige abroad.

If we do not take the responsibility for Turkey, international jealousies will result in a continuance of misrule.

Then there is the other side of the question. With great impartiality, General Harbord gives these reasons for an American declination of such a mandate:

The United States has prior and nearer foreign obligations.

Intervention in the Near East would rob us of the strategic advantage of the Atlantic; it would weaken our position relative to the Monroe Doctrine.

Humanitarianism should begin at home.

We are not responsible for the conditions prevailing in Turkey.

Another Power, Great Britain, for instance, could assure peace and justice.

If we do not accept, it is not conceivable that the League of Nations would permit uncontrolled rule by the Turkish Government.

A total force of 59,000 mandatory troops would be ample to co-operate with the native constabulary in defending Armenia, the entire maximum cost to be for the first year \$88,500,000, with a diminution to \$44,000,000 at the end of three years. For all Turkey the cost of control would involve a far greater sum.

General Harbord indicates that the acceptance of a mandatory for Armenia which did not carry with it control of the contiguous territory of Asia Minor, Anatolia, and Constantinople with its hinterland might be difficult to conduct. But nowhere in this country do we find any evidence in favor of taking over a receivership for all of Turkey. What we do find in many quarters is evidence of a desire that our Government shall accept some kind of supervision of Armenia.

## THE SAN REMO CONFERENCE

ON April 20 there began at San Remo, Italy, a conference, the results of which may be as important as those of the Peace Conference at Paris.

San Remo is a charming Mediterranean resort near the French frontier. The Emperor Frederick of Germany died there (1888). The sessions of the Conference are held in the Villa Devachan, built by a rich English Buddhist and named after the Buddhist paradise where souls spend a period of blissful inactivity between their incarnations.

As applied to the present Conference, however, the villa's name is a misnomer. On its first day the Conference accomplished decisive results. This was the more remarkable because there were sharp differences of opinion among the conferees. A correspondent, cabling from San Remo, says that the Italian Premier Nitti, in showing the English and French Premiers over the magnificent grounds of the villa, said:

"What peace! No one could quarrel here."

"A paradise," replied the English Premier, pointing to the name of the villa.

Then he added, "Which of us three is the serpent?"

That there is room for the serpent is evident from the five topics before the Conference:

The disarmament of Germany.

The Fiume situation.

The Hungarian Treaty.

The Turkish Treaty.

The future of Russia.

To discuss these subjects there have gathered the British, French, Belgian, and Greek Prime Ministers and various eminent diplomatic advisers, such as Earl Curzon, M. Berthelot, and Signor Scialoja, together with distinguished military and naval advisers like Marshals Foch and Wilson, Earl Beatty, and General Badoglio.

The Premiers' first announcement was the notification to Germany that if she does not fulfill her disarmament clause made in the Treaty of Versailles, the Allies would withhold economic aid, depriving her of food, raw materials, and intercourse with the Allies. It is understood that this is to be re-enforced by military and naval pressure, if necessary. France and Belgium insisted on this statement as the condition of their remaining in the Conference at all, and especially as conditional to their approval of the Turkish treaty. That treaty, it was announced, would be handed to the representatives of the Turkish Government on May 10. Coincidentally, the Premiers rejected President Wilson's views concerning some of the treaty conditions; first, because of our Government's official withdrawal from the Peace Conference, and, second,

because of our refusal to accept any responsibility whatever in Turkey.

## DEMOCRACY IN JAPAN

DEMOCRACY is stirring in Japan. Following the Privy Council's prescription of regulations by which the people may appeal directly to the Throne there has been an extension, as yet untested, of the suffrage so as to reach all who pay three yen (\$1.50) in direct taxes. And now the people demand universal suffrage; indeed, the Diet has been dissolved on this issue, and a general election campaign begun.

Coincidentally with this advance there has been a decline in the sentiment of satisfaction in Japan's military prestige, despite her recent capture of Vladivostok and other places in Siberia. Indeed, the authorities at the Japanese Military Academy are becoming alarmed, for the anti-military tendency gives signs of becoming chronic. The authorities are trying to induce young Japanese to enter the army, but largely without avail.

The fundamental cause for this seems to be the lessening of the credit of military men, due to the collapse of the German army. The Japanese have always admired that army, and their military men have identified themselves with its policies. In contrast to the high respect once shown by the Japanese to the German military tendencies, these are now discredited and even despised.

A secondary but important cause may be found in the officers' pay. Those of the higher ranks are not unfairly paid; certainly they receive much more than do the professors in the universities. But officers in the lower ranks are poorly paid.

Finally, under any circumstances, the growth of industry and commerce is irresistibly attracting Japanese away from a military career. Hence, even if the pay of the lower officers were doubled, it would hardly be enough to stem the tide.

## SOME RUSSIAN MATTERS

AT a mass-meeting in New York City the other day, Elihu Root, who presided, declared that Bolshevism was "threatening the very life of the whole civilized world." He added:

Bolshevism is based on the exact opposite of democracy. Instead of a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, it is a system of class government of the proletariat carried out by means of force and terror. . . . The fundamental principle of Bolshevism is the destruction of democracy and the substitution for it by a class government instead of a government of all the people.

Hence we are glad to note that more

than four hundred prominent men and women have signed the National Civic Federation's admirable protest against any recognition of the Russian Bolshevik Government. The protest declares that recognition of that Government would repudiate "all that our National life has represented . . . and the spiritual ideals for which modern civilization has striven." Bolshevism "breaks every law of economics" and "destroys representative government;" it also has aimed "to destroy the bulwarks of morality and social order;" it has attempted "to interdict the teaching of religion;" it has "disfranchised the clergy" and "made marriage a mere civil contract which may be broken by either party."

As to Bolshevik propaganda abroad, its "fundamental principle and purpose . . . is world revolution, whether carried on by official Soviet representatives, by political parties which belong to their Communist Internationale, or by independent organizations." And as to the Bolshevik "Ambassador" now in the United States, the protest calls attention to the immunity such a person may enjoy and yet be a center of intrigue for the purpose, first, of undermining labor movements, and thus developing a "revolutionary mass action for the conquest of the state." We have thus in our own country, as the protest justly concludes, "an enemy more dangerous and with objects infinitely more far-reaching and inimical than was Imperial Germany."

## WE FORBID THE BANNS

STATE Senator Lusk, of New York, has introduced into the Legislature a bill one section of which we quote entire, that our readers may have no apprehension that we have misinterpreted it:

1. No person, firm, corporation, association or society shall conduct, maintain or operate any school, institute, class or course of instruction in any subjects whatever without making application for and being granted a license from the University of the State of New York to so conduct, maintain or operate such institute, school or class. Such application shall be made in the form and under the rules prescribed by the Regents of the University of the State. The application for such license shall be accompanied with a verified statement showing the purposes for which the school, institute or class is to be maintained and conducted and the nature and extent and purpose of the instruction to be given. No license shall be granted for the conduct of any such school, institute or class unless the Regents of the University of the State are satisfied that the instruction proposed to be given will not be detrimental to public interests. . . . Provided, however, that licenses shall not be required for the public schools of the city, union free and common school districts of the State nor for educational

institutions which are now or may hereafter be incorporated by the University of the State or which are now or may hereafter be admitted to membership in the University of the State; nor shall such license be required of schools now or hereafter established and maintained by a religious denomination or sect well recognized as such at the time this section takes effect. A school, institute or class licensed as provided in this section shall be subject to visitation by officers and employees of the University of the State of New York.

This unbelievable bill (perhaps the worst of a quartet of vicious bills introduced by Senator Lusk which will be treated more fully in later issues of The Outlook) has passed both houses of the New York Legislature and is now before Governor Smith awaiting his signature or his veto.

Here is indeed material for a cartoonist: ancient Mr. Bourbon on crutches, with gray hair and wrinkled face, marrying young Miss Bolshevism, still in her teens and dressed in the latest fashion, and Senator Lusk pronouncing the benediction of the State upon the match.

Every teacher, every minister, every editor, ought to protest against this monstrous legislation. If it had been law in the seventeenth century, there could have been no Quaker schools in New England; if it had been law in the nineteenth century, no private schools could have taught the perpetuity of the Union and the freedom of the slave in Ohio if Vallandigham had been elected Governor of that State.

Mr. Lusk's proposal attacks the fundamental principle of free government—liberty of speech and of the press. For there is no more reason for a licensed school than for a licensed pulpit or licensed printing. His proposal enlists against it great names and great memories of the past—the learning of Milton, the piety of Jeremy Taylor, the satire of Voltaire, the eloquence of Lord Erskine. It denies the axiom of liberty, that error is dangerless so long as truth is left free to combat it.

The capital blunder of all such legislation, whether of the Czar in Russia, the Bourbon in France, the Stuarts in England, the Bolsheviks in Germany, or Senator Lusk in New York, is the assumption that government is infallible. The error is bad enough when the government has the stability of a hereditary monarchy and an inheritance of learning and culture, though not always of virtue. It would be intolerable in a democracy with a licensing board liable to be changed at every election.

The State has a right and a duty to secure for its public schools teachers who are loyal Americans, who believe in American institutions and in the American spirit as defined by the Declaration of Independence, the Bill of Rights, and

the Gettysburg Speech. It has a right and a duty to punish any one who by voice or pen, in school, pulpit, or newspaper, libels honest citizens or incites the mob to violence. It may have a right to inspect private schools to insure against disloyal teaching, though the exigency which justifies the exercise of that right must be much greater than exists to-day in America. But it has no right to determine beforehand who may speak or write or what religious, political, or economic philosophy he may teach.

The Bolshevik Government in Russia controls the church, the press, and the schools. It is not necessary for us to adopt its methods in order to counteract its spirit. If it employs violence, we must call in the police, for the only way to meet lawless violence is by lawful force. But if it teaches error, we must call in the teacher, for the only way to meet false ideas is by truth. The advocates of democratic government can meet the advocates of soviet government in a free arena with free speech for both and special favors for neither from the Government.

## STRIKES

THE recent outlaw railway strike, which was clearly interpreted in The Outlook of last week by Sherman Rogers, and the strike of elevator men in New York City, which caused much inconvenience for several days, suggest some observations which ought to be kept in mind by intelligent and thoughtful citizens despite their justifiable irritation and indignation at the interruption of productive industry caused by such strikes.

In the first place, the history of labor shows that periods of prosperity in which there is a great demand for labor with high wages are the periods when strikes are most frequent. It is during such periods that labor feels that it can afford to strike in order to bring to public attention whatever grievances and injustices it may believe it is bearing. When men are in need of bread and butter jobs, they do not strike. Nor do they generally strike when they believe their conditions of labor are on the whole fair.

When a strike takes place, the first thing to be done by the Government and the public is to see that law and order are maintained, so that labor which wishes to work may not be violently coerced by the strikers. In this respect the recent strikes in this country, including the great steel strike, have been a great improvement on previous outbreaks.

The next thing in a strike emergency is to have a fair and wise investigation of the claims and grievances of the men and to see that these claims have impartial

publicity. Wage-workers are generally not trained in self-expression, and they very often have difficulty, which capital does not have, in getting their side of the controversy fairly before the public. If strikes are to be suppressed by law and the police power of Government, it is both right and just that the men should have some means, at least as effective as strikes generally prove to be, to get the ear of the public for their complaints.

Can strikes be suppressed by law? We are convinced that certain methods of strike leaders can rightly and constitutionally be made illegal, in spite of the adverse opinion of most of the leaders of organized labor—an opinion which has been sustained by the action of Congress in exempting combinations of labor from the provisions of the Clayton Act.

In considering what the law can do to protect society against strikes it is well to bear two principles in mind. The first is that no individual citizen can be compelled by law to work except as a punishment for crime. This is clearly stated by the Thirteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution, which reads: "Neither slavery, nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction." The railway fireman who desires to quit his job because he is sick or tired or dis-



International

#### RAILWAY UNION OFFICIALS WHO FOUGHT AGAINST THE RAILWAY STRIKE

Seated—S. E. Heberling, President of the Switchmen's Union of America. Standing, left to right—A. D. Whitney, Vice-President of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; Edward Corrigan, Assistant Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; Albert Phillips, Vice-President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers; and L. N. Berry, senior Vice-President of the Order of Railway Conductors

cal. But statutory laws of the United States, which have been decided by the courts to be harmonious with the Constitution, do forbid conspiracy to injure or destroy life or property. Capital by the Sherman Anti-Trust Law is prohibited from forming combinations in restraint of trade. We believe that the same legal principle might be invoked against combinations of labor in restraint of trade.

The American public, after a long process of discussion and education, has come to see that combinations of capital in restraint of trade are inimical to the general social welfare. We think the time will come when the public will, on a similar basis of reasoning, insist that concerted and secretly planned combinations of labor, especially in essential public utilities, are also anti-social. The individual citizens may walk freely on the streets or sidewalks of a city, but groups of citizens may not congregate when they interrupt or cripple the orderly life of the city, and such groups are dispersed by the police. The individual fireman may leave his railway engine at the end of a run, but if a hundred or more firemen by a pre-arranged and concerted effort combine to abandon their engines in order to tie up the railway, they are as much of a menace to the public as an irresponsible crowd which blocks the traffic of the streets. Some way must be found by which concerted strikes, especially in great public utilities, may be stigmatized as anti-social, and therefore as illegal. But at the same time some way must be found by which wage-workers who have class or group

grievances may bring their grievances before the public through the properly constituted authorities and have them remedied.

This is the legal phase of the situation. There is a personal phase. It is to have the stockholders and managers of our great industrial corporations so justly and fairly treat the workers in the corporation that they will have no real grievances. That this can be done is proved by the rapidly growing movement in this country to give the workmen and workwomen of industrial corporations a voice in their management.

Believing that here lies the real and permanent solution of labor troubles in this country, The Outlook will print in the near future an article by Sherman Rogers giving an account of the remarkable growth of what may be called the Shop Committee Plan in American industry.

## SHALL WE CUT OUT THE DISCIPLINE?

THE question "Shall We Cut Out the Discipline?" is still arousing no little interest among Outlook readers. From the hundreds of letters which we have received we have selected another group for publication in this issue.

As we have pointed out in the past, the view-point of our readers depends almost entirely upon their definitions of the word "discipline." If we were to answer "Yes" to our own question, some



(C) Underwood & Underwood

JOHN GRUNAU, THE MAN WHO STARTED THE RAILWAY STRIKE

satisfied has the right to do so under the Constitution. It is perhaps conceivable that individual workers in any field of labor might be required to sign a contract for a specified term. If the worker breaks this contract, he might be sued for damages under a civil process. Such a method would, however, undoubtedly prove so cumbersome as to be impractic-

of our readers would visage nothing less than a state of anarchy, and some would promptly commend us for making an attack upon the Prussian spirit in our army and in our civil life.

Commander H. B. Price, of the United States Navy, published in the "Proceedings of the United States Naval Institute" an interesting paper entitled "Some Observations About Discipline." From this we learn that the United States Navy regulations oblige every executive officer to require each recipient of an acting or permanent appointment to read aloud to him the following statement:

Petty officers shall show in themselves a good example of subordination, courage, zeal, sobriety, neatness, and attention to duty. They shall aid to the utmost of their ability in maintaining good order, discipline, and all that concerns the efficiency of the command.

Commander Price states that he has made it a practice to question petty officers after they read this passage in the regulations as to their understanding of its words and phrases. Commander Price continues:

It was observed that the most common misconception was as to the meaning of "discipline." Frequently a man's definition of the word was "discipline means getting punished when you do wrong." And perhaps this significance, more or less unformulated, attaches to the word "discipline" in the minds of many. Some men seem inclined to the wrong rather than to the right. These cases are conspicuous, for most men are reasonable and hence amenable to discipline. With those insubordinate to reason, or discipline, it becomes necessary to administer some "chastisement inflicted by way of correction and training;" or, in the vernacular, to "discipline them." Hence, these cases being conspicuous because unusual, there has arisen an erroneous and very inadequate conception of the meaning of "discipline."

Commander Price's own conception of the function of discipline differs widely from the thought that it is nothing more than a matter of punishment; for Commander Price discipline is a matter of leadership and not of driving. In a naval organization, he says,

Discipline and authority are co-ordinate. Each is a function of the other, and neither can be conceived without its complement. Authority is vested by the people in certain specific offices, and in these offices certain designated individuals must have the duty of exercising the authority thereof. Human limitation precludes that one individual can exercise necessary authority in all the ramifications of details inherent in a big organization. Hence there must be a connected chain of authority. This necessitates gradation of authority and responsibility, which has its logical application in "rank." Thus every thinking man will regard the individuals holding the various grades or ranks as links in the chain necessary to avoid chaos, and will

respect them accordingly as the personification of authority. Responsibility necessitates authority; and responsive, loyal co-operation of each subordinate (which is an element of discipline) is essential to the whole. Loyalty to an individual is supplemented and strengthened by loyalty to principle, loyalty to duty in a righteous cause, whereof the personages, superior and subordinate, are factors.

This definition of discipline which necessitates not merely blind obedience, but the intelligent application of authority and the intelligent understanding of the need for subordination, has an application much broader than to a naval or military organization. It is a definition broad enough to include the problem of self-discipline, which every individual must face and solve for himself.

Still another naval officer, Lieutenant Wilder D. Baker, writes us:

The best definition of discipline that I have seen is one attributed to Captain W. H. Bell, of the Navy Medical Corps, which states that "discipline is in reality full-grown will power, self-control, and a fitness to live and work among one's kind." If this definition should be taught in our public schools, and more particularly in our military schools and training camps, it is thought that there would be less objection to its use as a word and its application as a principle.

With the above definition it is inconceivable that any one would desire discipline discontinued either from our military forces or from life in general, even if this were possible.

Here we have the idea of discipline which Commander Price applies to a whole organization considered as a means toward individual development. The well-disciplined man is the man with self-control. He is fit to live and work among his kind because he is able to master himself. The proverb which reads, "He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty; and he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city," was written by a man who understood the real meaning and the real function of discipline.

## SPRING PEEPERS

ANY one who ventures beyond the city walls these spring days is beset by a chirping chorus which rises like a mist of sound from every swampy field and bog-rimmed puddle. Most of us react to this sound by sagely nodding our heads and saying conclusively, "Spring peepers." More learned or more ostentatious folk nod their heads even more sagely, and add, "Yes, *Hylidæ pickeringi*," a name, we may remark, which is not even cousin german to that of the Mayor of New York City, although the spelling of part of it and the chirping sound which emanates from both parties

to the etymological relationship might lead one to think otherwise.

But spring peepers are not confined to bogs and puddles. Any editor will tell you that at this time of year there rises from his morning's mail a chorus of sound which would put any amphibious orchestra to shame. For the ancient joke about the spring poet is no joke at all to those who must sift the wheat from the chaff in editorial baskets.

We admit that good poets frequently celebrate the coming of spring, but we must also admit that spring stimulates the curve of production of bad verse to an alarming degree. At this season those who otherwise never set their poetic feet upon white paper (to judge from the results) are filled with the urge which sets the sap flowing from the maple and the birds to winging their way northward. They rise in their wrath, or might, or something or other, and descend upon editors with the overwhelming luxuriance of Egyptian locusts. Some day we are going to make a graph of the rise and fall of this invasion and turn our figures over to the Weather Bureau or the Department of Agriculture. The figures might prove most serviceable in determining the proper date for the planting of corn or the interment of vegetable seeds in suburban gardens.

Seriously, we haven't the slightest objection to spring poets. The worship of Demeter is too old and well-established a religion to need any apology or defense, and the impulse that leads untrained writers to express themselves in verse is wholly sound and commendable. Verse is a normal and more nearly universal form of utterance than most literary critics are ready to believe. Do not, oh, Human Hylidæ, permit any editorial moroseness to deter you from your chirping. If you inclose stamps for return, the editors will suffer little financially and you yourselves will have gained at least the satisfaction of having attempted a task which no one in the history of literature has ever utterly accomplished.

Upon re-reading what we have already written it strikes us that we have not been any more illuminating in our discussion of spring than some of the poets whose work we have unfeelingly rejected.

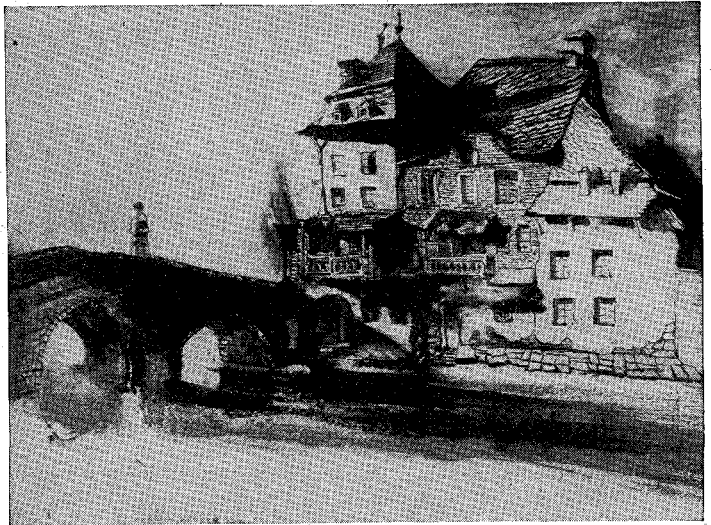
The thought brings to mind a remark once made by Theodore Roosevelt. A friend had been exhaustively outlining to him a theme upon which the friend desired Mr. Roosevelt to write "just a paragraph." Mr. Roosevelt smiled when the explanation was at last concluded, and asked, with dry good humor, "Would you like me to write a paragraph about the cosmos?" Perhaps that is just about the size of the task our spring peepers are attempting. It is not to be wondered at that they fail.

# VICTOR HUGO A GREAT ARTIST

BY ARTHUR LIVINGSTON



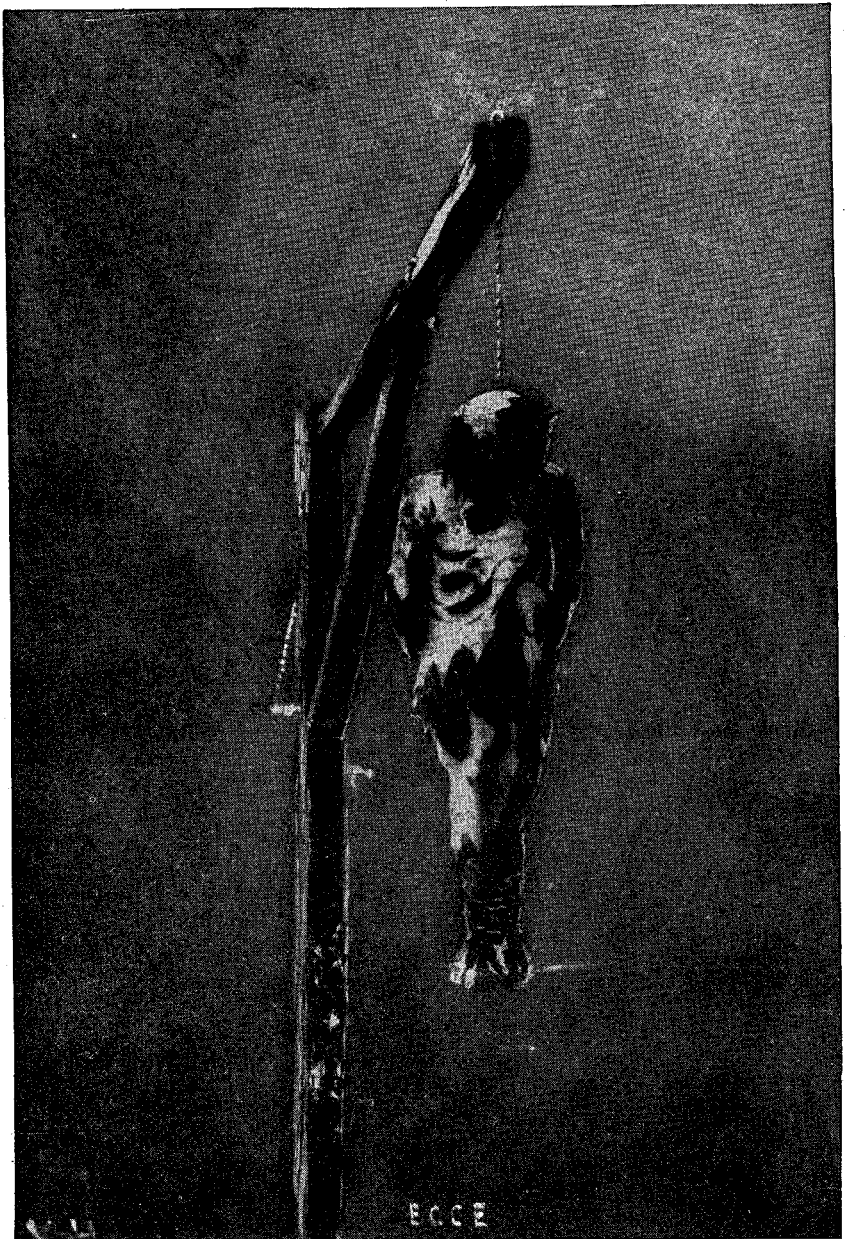
HUGO'S DRAWING OF THE TOWN HALL AT THIONVILLE AFTER THE GERMAN BOMBARDMENT (1871)



HUGO'S DRAWING OF HIS HOUSE AT VIANDON, A DESIGN IN HIS FREER STYLE

**A**MONG the paintings to be added to the national gallery of the Louvre in Paris is the "Nameless Castle" of Victor Hugo. This will be surprising information to the millions of Americans who have read "Les Misérables," with its immortal figure of Jean Valjean. Few of them, doubtless, knew that Victor Hugo was a painter, and a great painter; and, indeed, the French had almost forgotten that fact when the Exhibition of the Rhine, putting on view the most important works of French art that have dealt with Alsace-Lorraine, showed that Hugo was not only one of the most profound interpreters of the Rhine Valley, but an artist of great significance in the company of the greatest.

Partly as an amusement, at any rate as an avocation, perhaps even as a work of companionship with his wife, who was an exquisite designer, Hugo transported to the canvas much of the same lurid imagination that he preferred ordinarily to express in his novels or his poetry. His drawings are studies in contrasts, white and black; mysterious Gothic castles on solitary promontories under a pale, ghostly moonlight; or scenes of horror, from which a humanitarian protest springs; or occasionally some lighter theme in which a clear vision and a careless technique give the impression of a work in the "new art." This is the case in the drawing Hugo made of his house at Viandon, which we give above. After the war of 1871 Hugo toured the devastated regions of Lorraine and made designs like the picture of the Town Hall at Thionville, which suggest scenes of our own days. "The Execution of John Brown" is the best example of Hugo's gloomier mood; some call it his greatest work. The novelist who could make such an appeal to the sense of justice as we find in the story of Jean Valjean could not be expected to remain indifferent to the issues raised in the American Civil War. In 1859 Hugo became nervously, passionately exercised over



HUGO'S MASTERPIECE, "THE EXECUTION OF JOHN BROWN," WHICH BECAME A CELEBRATED CIVIL WAR CARTOON

the John Brown case. He wrote violent letters to arouse French sentiment against Brown's execution, and appealed to the President of the United States to prevent that horror. When the outcome of the case was known in France, Hugo bitterly proclaimed the advent of civil war in America and the break-up of the Union; and, as he wrote then, "he knelt

in homage before the Starry Banner that would soon be called upon to lead a new crusade for human liberty." John Brown remained for Hugo the great hero of American secession days. In 1866, when he was asked to contribute to a Lincoln memorial, Hugo consented; but made his offering "to Lincoln, if you wish, but really to John Brown." The motive of

the Crucifixion is obvious in this gruesome masterpiece. Hugo, in fact, entitled it "Pro Christo sicut Christus" (Like Christ in the Cause of Christ), and at the bottom of it he wrote "*Ecce*," suggesting the Biblical "Lo, the Man." "The Execution of John Brown" was circulated as a war cartoon in the North during the years 1861-5

## THE IRISH QUESTION

### FROM AN ENGLISH LIBERAL'S POINT OF VIEW

BY P. W. WILSON

As we have previously informed our readers, Mr. P. W. Wilson is American correspondent of the London "Daily News," and was a member of the British Parliament from 1905 to 1910. For twelve years he was Parliamentary correspondent for his paper;

he has an intimate personal acquaintance with the British Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, and is familiar with all the attempts that have been made by England to liberalize her relations with Ireland.—THE EDITORS.

I AM asked to give an Englishman's explanation of the Irish phenomenon. Why are the Irish, or some of them, so wrought up? What is this hunger strike in Dublin all about?

Ireland has had four genuine grievances. They were: first, religious; secondly, agrarian; thirdly, financial; and fourthly, parliamentary. Of these grievances, only the last remains to-day. The others have been completely relieved.

Taking them in turn, the Penal Laws are a fading memory. They were the reaction against the previous persecution of Protestants by Catholics. But they have gone, without a trace, and to-day the Catholics have their own universities, financed with money mainly contributed in taxes by Protestants, and their own elementary schools, similarly supported. In the United States no clergy are allowed such power over a State-supported system of education.

The agrarian grievance has been removed by a series of land purchase acts, based first on a reduced rental, and then on loans to the tenant from the British Exchequer at interest under 3 per cent, and only about  $3\frac{1}{4}$  per cent including the sinking fund for repayment. The landlord has thus almost disappeared, with all his exactions, and the evicted tenants have been reinstated. Cottages have been built for the laborers, and the entire west has been reorganized by the Congested Districts Board, which has dealt with fisheries as well as agriculture.

The over-taxation of Ireland has been more than balanced. In 1914 the total sum raised in the country was \$55,000,000. The sum spent in Ireland on purely Irish services like old-age pensions, health insurance, education, and agricultural development was \$66,000,000. This means that Ireland was then the only country in the world which was asked to make no contribution to any diplomatic service, to any army or navy, to any national debt. Indeed, paying not a penny for any of these "federal" objects, she received a constantly increasing subsidy from the Imperial Treasury of \$11,000,000.

Under Mr. Lloyd George's bill Ireland

will be handed back the entire capital value of the land purchase schemes, all financed from London—a gift of at least \$500,000,000, or \$100 for every man, woman, and child in the country. This is the offer of England when she is shipping gold to the United States in order to maintain her exchange in the New World.

The only contribution asked of Ireland towards the immense burden of war debt and attendant expenditure is \$90,000,000 a year, or about \$20 a head. Scotland is paying \$88 a head, and England, with Wales, is paying \$68 a head.

It is untrue that Ireland's trade is unfairly treated. She has the entire British market thrown open to her free of tariffs. She is more free to trade with Britain than Cuba is to trade with the United States. The industrial counties of Ireland are so afraid of De Valera's propaganda that when he stood for South Down he received only 33 votes out of nearly 9,000, and yet American audiences are told that he represents United Ireland. In northeast Ulster Sinn Fein did not poll one vote in ten in most of the constituencies. Not only do the Ulstermen vote against Sinn Fein, but they have armed against Sinn Fein. If Britain cleared out of Ireland to-morrow, De Valera would not be able to collect one penny of taxes in the most commercial centers of Ireland, and the finances of Ireland outside Ulster would be worse than Mexico.

The parliamentary grievance remains. But the situation to-day is that no party in any British dominion and no House of Lords any longer opposes Home Rule for Ireland in any form that Ireland will accept. There is on the statute-book a Home Rule Act which Ireland can have to-morrow. It gives one Parliament, and a Cabinet responsible to it. It would have satisfied Parnell and even the Fenians of a former day.

If Ulster will not take this, and no Irish Cabinet can be found to force it on Ulster, which was the position in August, 1914, then we are ready to cut out the Protestant counties of Ulster.

Alternatively, Mr. Lloyd George pro-

poses two Parliaments, one for Ulster and one for the rest of Ireland, with full liberty and indeed encouragement to unite whenever they wish to do so. Ulster, although greatly preferring direct British rule, has accepted this.

Thirdly, Ireland has been invited to bring forward her own scheme. With infinite difficulty the Conference was arranged, consisting wholly of Irishmen, and the Sinn Feiners were asked to attend. The fact that they had just been helped by Germany to stir up armed rebellion as a means of securing a German victory over France and Belgium and Canada and Armenia made no difference to the cordiality of the invitation to meet, not the wicked Englishmen, but their fellow-Irishmen. They refused to come. At this moment De Valera is an American citizen. He is thus technically a foreigner in the United Kingdom. Yet so liberal are our institutions that he has been elected to the House of Commons, of which he is to-day a member. Not once has he or any of his colleagues appeared to put his case where first—and before rebellion is resorted to—it ought to be heard. The claim of Ireland to be independent of the British Crown has never once been submitted to the British Parliament. And for a very good reason. De Valera knows very well that the House of Commons is a place where men of great pretensions find their level. He dare not speak where there are other Irishmen as authoritative as he to answer him.

In the municipal elections just concluded Sinn Fein received fewer than one-third of the votes, and of candidates elected Sinn Fein can also claim fewer than one-third. It is at least remarkable that this electoral rebuff was followed by a curious revival of the worst traditions of Irish crime.

In Britain we have differences of opinion over the best way of settling the Irish question. Mr. Asquith would amend the Home Rule Act already on the statute-book, while Mr. Lloyd George is committed to a new measure. But there is no difference of opinion as to the source of the present trouble. There

are those who are determined that Britain shall not be permitted to settle Ireland's one remaining wrong.

The more resolutely Britain removes every conceivable injustice, the more angry and the more mendacious do these people become. Money is collected in the United States to be spent on the effort to stir up rebellion, not only in Ireland, but also in India and Egypt. No sovereign power is to-day assuming the latitude assumed by these residents in the United States in interfering in the affairs of friendly nations outside her own borders. Where would international law and order be if every parliament and every municipality in the world fomented insurrection across frontiers of neighboring states?

Britain's answer might have been very different from what in fact it is. She knows well that she is being wronged and insulted. She also knows that the United States is as embarrassed as she is, and perhaps more so, by a spectacle so unusual. At the Capitol the Sinn Feiners cheered loud and long for war with England. But England has replied by reducing her navy until it ranks only second to the Navy that the United States is building. It takes two to make a quarrel, and we do not intend to be one of them. Canada also is disarmed on land and sea.

The fact is that we also have our politics. We know that the Irish question as seen in the United States will assume very different proportions when the President is safely elected in November. The Filipinos have no votes and the Negroes have not many!

Until the election here is over the Irish

must be kept in an uproar. As with the suffragettes, there will be a certain number who will go on hunger strike, and a hunger strike is a very unpleasant thing. In Dublin there has been great excitement about it, and it is no part of my case that the authorities acted with discretion. They never do. Even in the United States there are conscientious objectors in prison, and even a Presidential candidate among them. But when the trade unions called out the workers all over Ireland in sympathy with the Sinn Fein prisoners, the reports state that not one wage-earner in Belfast and district laid down his tools. The trade union movement itself was split completely on the Sinn Fein issue.

So far as Ireland is concerned, it sometimes seems to the British that she does not want to have her case settled. Life would be too uninteresting afterwards. Anyway, there is nothing that Ireland has ever asked which Britain is not anxious, here and now, to give her—indeed, to press on her—except three things: the right of masked men to raid unprotected houses and shoot the husband in front of his wife and children; the right to make war on northeast Ulster; and the right to pursue the Sinn Fein policy of lending Ireland's harbors for the use of German and other enemy submarines, which sink at sight vessels like the *Lusitania* with American citizens on board, and the *Tuscania* carrying American doughboys.

De Valera frankly states that, so far as England was concerned, his friends wanted Germany to win the war. Judge Goff prefaces a book which frankly explains how the Easter Rebellion was arranged with Berlin through New York.

De Valera now offers some form of Cuban Home Rule, and is criticised by Judge Cohalan and John Devoy for so doing. On the principles of the Platt resolution, Britain has always been ready, any time these last four years, to settle. Does De Valera concede in reality the right of maintaining naval stations and troops and financial supervision over Ireland, as maintained by the United States over Cuba?

Or will this be denounced as "liberty within stone walls"?

We cannot give to the majority in Ireland the key to the overseas trade of the United Kingdom and all northern Europe. We cannot hand over to "Sinn Fein"—which very phrase means "Ourselves Alone," or, in one word, Selfishness—the entire strategic and commercial gateway between the Old and the New world. When Sinn Fein joined hands with Tirpitz, we were warned.

Lloyd George regards De Valera as Lincoln regarded Jefferson Davis. And, after all, Jefferson Davis fought a straight war with the mask off. When the South struggled with the North for four years, old people in the South were not receiving pensions and other financial favors from the North. They were not growing richer every day at the expense of the North. And they did not send Jefferson Davis to receive the freedom of the city of London and the compliments of the British Parliament.

Yet Britain, including Gladstone, thought that the Confederacy had proved its right to nationhood. But we did not interfere, except with the unauthorized Alabama, for whose exploits we paid a handsome fine in token of repentance.

## SHALL WE CUT OUT THE DISCIPLINE?—A DISCUSSION

This is the fourth installment of this discussion, which began with The Outlook of February 11, and was followed by articles in the publication of the articles by Mr. Frost and Sergeant Lane in issues for February 25 and March 24.—THE EDITORS.

### A Sound Definition

**A**N American conception of discipline can be built up out of the defeated Prussian one. To Americanize the thing and the term we need heavy ingredients of co-operation, leadership, and mutual respect, with authority democratically exercised. Such a discipline can be of great value in any job, whether it be in improving the home, speeding up a factory, winning a war, or improving our standard of manhood by means of universal training.

EDWARD WILLSON,  
Ex-Lieutenant, Infantry.

Clinton, Massachusetts.

### Use Discipline; Don't Abuse It

I cannot help feeling that it is the abuses of discipline by some of our officers, and not discipline itself, that has given ground for this discussion. These officers come under several classes. A few were Regulars, whose commissions made them officers, but whose Government could never make

them gentlemen. Then there were those who in civil life had never held positions of responsibility or trust and could not stand it when all at once they were given authority over others. They copied the Regulars, and made a sad mess of it. Lastly, there were those who were natural snobs and thought that for an officer to be efficient he must be "hard boiled."

Our division was noted for its splendid discipline and was one of the ten selected as part of the Army of Occupation. The discipline in that division was spelled with a big D, but was used by men who had heads and hearts. Any officer who has both a head and a heart and uses them will have discipline, efficiency, and success.

NORMAN B. SCOTT, III,  
Ex-Lieutenant of Infantry.

Hagerstown, Maryland.

### Discipline in American History

I have read with great interest the description in your issue of February 11 of

the interview with the ex-soldier who so heartily condemns military discipline.

Now all that can be said about Mr. Frost's ex-soldier is that he plants himself squarely in opposition to all the successful generals who have ever lived. None of them has undervalued leadership or *esprit* or organization, but where is the successful general in history who has failed to appreciate the inestimable advantages of discipline? The French armies had the tremendous enthusiasm of the French Revolution to inspire them. Napoleon furnished such leadership as perhaps no other army ever had, but he added to this a discipline as stern and unbending as his own character.

The ex-soldier quotes an American example. I suppose that no country furnishes more or better examples of the value of military discipline in getting military results than America. The example he quotes is, unfortunately for his argument, the battle of Bunker Hill. Nothing could better show our estimate

of the supreme value of discipline than America's pride in Bunker Hill. Why, through all these years, have our attention and admiration been fixed on the untrained farmers who stood behind the breastworks and wrought such awful havoc in the British ranks? For the very reason that *without discipline* they were able to do the comparatively safe and easy task of standing behind breastworks and using their incomparable marksmanship on very easy marks. Hardly an American was killed till the little fort was carried. Nobody would have regarded their feat as of the slightest merit if they had been disciplined. On the other hand, think what the British soldiers did. In the teeth of the fiercest fire that the officers had ever known they marched up to these breastworks, and only broke when a dreadful proportion of their number were on the ground. A second time they advanced, marching over heaps of their own dead and wounded. Again they were forced back. Facing what seemed certain death, they threw off their knapsacks and, in as light array as possible, a third time rushed at the breastworks. Of course they had no inkling of the fact that the farmers' ammunition was going to give out. Remember that these men were ordinary Englishmen, not at all of a high class, for the army did not attract men of the best character. On the other side were the Yankees, men of high character comparatively, of strong individuality, and with a great sense of self-respect, together with a justified confidence in their skill with their weapons. It is evident that the British troops could have done with perfect ease and without credit what the farmers did, bar only their marksmanship, and that the farmers could never have been led against those breastworks in their undisciplined state.

Let us remember that when we are describing those British troops we are not talking of organization in the sense in which Mr. Frost's soldier was using the term. We are talking of discipline enforced by British officers, whose rule was sterner than anything that ever obtained in the American Army, and who formed much more distinctly a caste than our American officers. It was discipline of the dog-whip variety, to use the ex-soldier's words. Then think of the course of the Revolutionary War that followed. Our men were deadly at Lexington, shooting from behind trees and walls at the British, who were in a trap. They were deadly at Bunker Hill. After that Washington had to retreat and retreat. The British were anxious to come to close quarters, but the American troops would not stand in the open. What they won they won either by surprise or when behind breastworks they beat off their assailants. But gradually they were gaining some kind of discipline. When the dreadful winter of Valley Forge came, it nearly destroyed the Army through its almost unbearable hardships; but more important than the hardships was the drill of Steuben, and we notice a great

change from that time. After that in the North it was the *Americans* who were trying to come to close quarters, as at Monmouth. Outside of New York they invited a battle whenever the British were willing. This was true even though only a part of their troops had been disciplined. Probably the Continentals—those who had added to the advantages of sterling character, personal courage, and extraordinary marksmanship the advantage of strict military discipline—were the best soldiers in the world at that time. Unfortunately, there were not many of them. In the campaign in the South one method adopted was to put the militia in front, with instructions to fire two or three volleys—that is, as many as the officers thought they would dare to stand for—and then to break and retire behind the Continentals. No officer had the slightest doubt as to the difference between the disciplined and undisciplined troops. In the battle of Camden the Maryland and Delaware troops of the line were almost wiped out because in the rout they stood like a wall, while the militia ran away.

Every officer from Washington down knew the vital importance of discipline.

Even more conspicuous was the importance of this quality in the War of 1812. The ease with which the British Regulars with inferior numbers drove our militia gave them an utter contempt for American manhood. When the graduates of the infant West Point Academy had drilled a small army of Regulars and met the British at Lundy's Lane and Chippewa on equal terms and in equal numbers, the British could not believe that such results could happen in a battle with Americans, and insisted that they had been greatly outnumbered. In those battles and on the sea American courage showed what it could do when coupled with discipline. Again the discipline we are talking about is the discipline of the Regular Army, a sterner discipline than anything the American Army can show to-day.

The same thing was true in the Civil War, except that the two armies had much the same disadvantages at the beginning and overcame them together as the war went on. Read Sherman's remarks in regard to Bull Run and "the troops of whom I am supposed to be in command." Stonewall Jackson was a great leader, but an iron disciplinarian. No one rose in his day to remark that he won his battles "not because of his discipline but in spite of it."

Of course it is only common sense to adapt your discipline to the character of the men you are drilling. Times change and peoples differ. The real Prussian discipline as actually practiced in the Fatherland would simply break down with American citizens. It would produce mutiny and would give the American individuality no chance. But he must be stupid indeed who claims that it did not produce extraordinary results when applied to Germans. I hate Prussian discipline and I dislike intensely the character of a people that such a discipline fits. I am simply

talking of results. The American who talks of our discipline as Prussian has no idea of what the real Prussian discipline is. Our sailors in the War of 1812 were heroic, but they lived and fought under a discipline that would drive the crews of any modern American man-of-war to mutiny. The lash was used freely and was thoroughly believed in. Times have changed.

The Boer War is by no means an argument against discipline. It is an argument against stupidity, and it is a new idea that discipline and stupidity are inevitably joined together. Moreover, our judgment of this stupidity is apt to be too harsh, for the problem to be solved was a dreadfully difficult one. Certainly no one has suggested up to this time that it could have been solved by leaving out discipline. The Boers in the wide expanse of South Africa, the Indians in the Pennsylvania woods, the sharpshooting backwoodsmen in the neighborhood of King's Mountain—all of these offer peculiar problems; but Braddock's defeat did not make the American generals who fought our Indians any less anxious to have their troops disciplined. They tried to adapt the training to the peculiar circumstances of Indian warfare, and they knew that discipline was as important in that kind of warfare as in any other. Morgan's Indian fighters in the Revolution had a discipline that was entirely different from that of the Continentals, but it was discipline, all the same. It included the habit of prompt obedience, and an enforced obedience at that.

It is inevitable that in any army of two or four million men, made up of all classes of citizens, rich and poor, intelligent and stupid, with the self-respect of the American-born citizen, many officers should make mistakes in their attempt to find exactly the right kind of discipline. Some of them were fools or bullies or both. It is also inevitable that many men in the ranks should resent a perfectly proper discipline and should utterly fail to understand the reason for it. But it is a slander on American manhood, to use the ex-soldier's own words, to say that the reason for discipline is that it "makes it nice for officers—most awfully nice for officers! Armies are run by officers—for officers." This is a slander on the pick of American manhood. It is not snobbery nor is it undemocratic to say that the scores of thousands of officers in the American Army, picked by a better system than ever was applied in America before, were the very flower of our people. It is shameful to say that they were so lacking in unselfish patriotism, in the manly spirit of the soldier, as that remark would indicate. Men who have known most of military affairs have been the most astonished at the gigantic achievement of turning such a mass of untrained citizens into such soldiers in so short a time. It reflects unbounded credit on both officers and men, on the American spirit, on the methods which in general they adopted; and to say that our men won, not because of their discipline, but in spite of it, is to talk

nonsense. It is folly to allow such mistakes as were made to outweigh universal human experience and the unanimous opinion of all who have been masters of war, from Hannibal to Foch. So, too, a man talks nonsense when he speaks about the Battle of the Marne and says that the French had only morale. The French were admirably disciplined, but in the French way, and it must be news to Foch and his officers that the men who "ran the disciplined Huns half-way back to Belgium" "only had morale."

All most efficient soldiers are disciplined soldiers, but, as I have said, the discipline must vary to suit the intelligence and individuality of the men. The discipline enforced in our Army was American discipline. Perhaps changes should be made in it to suit the changes in our National spirit, but it was a discipline enforced, in the main, conscientiously and with extraordinary efficiency by a vast body of officers, trained in a remarkably short time, and the result is one of the miracles of history.

Mr. Frost asks what we are going to say to such a man with his months at the front and his wound chevron, his college degree, and his bank balance, etc. It would be remarkable if in a practical matter like this all of the great leaders—the men who have achieved great results—were mistaken. It is they who answer the man.

HORACE D. TAFT.

Watertown, Connecticut.

### With and Without Discipline

During my six years of service as an enlisted man in the United States Army I have served in organizations with and without discipline, and have had the opportunity of observing the results of each.

When I first entered the service, I was sent to a line organization whose first sergeant had the reputation of being a man-eater, and who believed in living up to his reputation. Every man in the troop feared and loathed him, and I soon learned to do the same. He had us all bulldozed, and knew it.

The disciplinary measures he used were (I thought at that time) cruel and unjust, but later I became accustomed and hardened to his methods, so that I did not fear him or any man living. I had learned the art of soldiering, which is to do your duty in a proper manner, at the proper time. Discipline was created for the man who does not do his duty, for the man who lays down on the job, and for the man who cannot be trusted.

You cannot put all men in the Army on an honor roll as you would in a college or institution, as has been suggested in previous discussions, because some of the duties of a soldier are very unpleasant and tedious, and most of us don't do any more than we really have to; therefore it is necessary that we should be made to do what we should.

Discipline is the will power of the Army; without it nothing could ever be accomplished. Take the will power away from a man, and he will become a help-

less wreck. Take discipline out of the Army, and it will be the same thing. What happened to the Russian Army after the departure of discipline is a good example of what discipline means. While the discipline was kept under control they were as good fighters as any soldiers in the world, but as soon as the leaders lost control of the discipline the Russian Army of some ten millions became a disorganized mob, turned tail on the enemy and ran, and are still going.

WALTER R. SALTER,  
Corporal, Tank Corps.

Camp Meade, Maryland.

### Home Discipline

A very vivid recollection of my childhood is of myself as a little girl, tears running down my cheeks, as with a brush in my right hand I tried to whip my left hand for some wrong that it had done. My mother was with me, and I begged her to do the whipping for me, as, try as I would, I could not make the brush come down hard enough to hurt. In my heart there was no anger or resentment, but only an acknowledgment that my mother was right, that the hand had done wrong, and that I should do something to it that would help it not to do the same wrong again. And, though I asked my mother as a favor to help me out, I fully realized that it was really my job, and that it was hard on her to ask her to do it.

I look upon this incident, not as an illustration of one of my mother's ways of disciplining me, but as an exemplification of the underlying thought that was her constant guide in the management of her children. Her aim was not to control us, but to teach us to control ourselves. Whether or not I managed to hurt my hand was immaterial to her, for the vital test of the rightness of her method was that her child had such a clear conception of the justice and purpose of discipline and punishment that she herself would undertake to do it. This state of mind was not the result of one little talk with my mother, but of years of companionship with her, during which she gradually led me to see the two leading motives that control mankind, the "I want" and the "I ought." These often join hands and together form the incentive for the happiest kind of activity, but sometimes they pull in opposite directions, and then is the time for combat. She pointed out the strength and beauty that there is in a life that is guided by what it ought to do, and showed how a giving in to the "I want" leads to ever-increasing self-gratification, and finally ends in desires that are almost uncontrollable.

As I look back upon this childhood I realize that there was more than usual of discipline in it. None ever believed more thoroughly in obedience than did my parents. In fact, they looked upon it as of such great importance that our childhood obedience to them was made to merge gradually into that obedience to

principle that they felt to be a lifelong and universal obligation. To do a thing because they said so was the first step; to make ourselves do it because it was right was the next step.

"Systematic subjection to authority" is what we all need, and the universality of the need is the note that I would like to strike in the discussion about discipline. It is more discipline, rather than less, that is needed. It is the discipline born of the acknowledgment that our individual desires should always be subservient to the general good of others, and that even our sense of individual injustice (when that exists) should be curbed before the larger aspects of all questions of right and wrong.

M. S. C.

Orange, New Jersey.

### Combine Reason with Discipline

There cannot be order without system, and there cannot be system without discipline. The less discipline is resorted to unnecessarily, the better. The trouble is there are a few people who themselves make it necessary.

I have tried thoroughly and persistently as a "mule" sergeant in the engineers to institute order and system in teaming outfits and trains and in the care of outfits of animals without exercising what we commonly call discipline. Almost always I have been able to get results without resorting to disciplinary measures. I have almost always been able to get good results by studying the men individually, trying to place the right man in the right place, by letting him see that I took a personal interest in him and by interesting him in his work.

As nearly as possible I throw each man upon his own responsibility and individuality, and with most men this plan works admirably. I have been in positions where it was necessary to ask my "bunch" to do some almost Herculean task in order "to make ends meet" (to carry out a plan), and they would "hop right to it" with a will, though there was no general or special order by which I could have compelled them to do it.

It was our plan; it was for the good of the outfit. It usually saved work in the end, and at the same time added to efficiency and appearance—and in these cases "the boys" have been proud of their accomplishment.

I never ask or order a man to do a thing unless I can give him a reason, though there is not always time to do so. I never miss an opportunity to compliment a man who takes care of his team.

One thing I never ask a man (I use the word ask—another breach of Army discipline in the letter but *not* in the spirit, because I find that most men do not have to be ordered)—to do anything that I cannot show him how to do.

You see, my "long suit" is *esprit*, not discipline; and yet there have been cases where I found disciplinary measures absolutely necessary—as a last resort.

A SERGEANT OF ENGINEERS.

# A GOVERNOR WHO STAYS ON THE JOB

## A SKETCH OF CALVIN COOLIDGE, OF MASSACHUSETTS

BY BRUCE BARTON

ONCE helped to ruin a promising public man. It was done without evil intention; quite the contrary, in fact. All of us—writers, editors, photographers, and motion-picture men—who co-operated in the deed were acting from the highest motives, but that did not prevent the thing being done with neatness and despatch. We found him as guileless as a child's balloon. We blew him up, and he burst in our faces.

He had enjoyed a pleasant local reputation, until one day Opportunity passed by and tapped him on the shoulder. He had his big chance and handled it well, and the Nation, watching him, applauded. Immediately the whole crew of us whose business it is to find out what the people want to hear and tell it to them went up to see this new phenomenon. For several weeks the papers and magazines were full of him. Invitations poured into his office, and because he was good-natured and liked to oblige people when he could he accepted them as fast as they came. Some of the speeches he made were foolish, as speeches are bound to be when a man makes too many. The public began to grow tired of seeing him everywhere; newspapers hinted that perhaps he had been a bit overrated; and when the next elections rolled around an almost unknown gentleman, who had been quietly cultivating the voters while the Great Man was away on the lecture platform, showed up with a majority of the votes. The Great Man went back to the practice of law, and has practiced obscurely ever since.

I couldn't help remembering that Great Man who had his little day in the lime-light when Calvin Coolidge burst onto the front pages last fall. How would he stand this sudden blaze of glory? I wondered. Other writers wondered also, and went up to Boston to see. And not a single one of them came back unimpressed. Accustomed to politicians as we are, we felt that here was something new under the political sun. As for being spoiled by publicity, there was about as much chance of spoiling Plymouth Rock. His desk was piled with invitations to speak, and he was answering them all with about the same words. "The people of Massachusetts have employed me to act as Governor of the State," he said, in substance, "and while I'm glad you asked me to come, my business is to stay right here."

Five hundred invitations came in the first few weeks, I am told by one of his friends; the total is now considerably over a thousand. But they might almost as well have been addressed to Bunker Hill Monument. Until he gets through being Governor of Massachusetts, Coolidge

will stay at home and work at the job that he is paid by the public to do.

"Do the day's work. If it be to protect the rights of the weak, whoever objects, do it. If it be to help a powerful corporation better to serve the people, whatever the opposition, do that. Expect to be called a standpatter, but don't be a standpatter. Expect to be called a demagogue, but don't be a demagogue. Don't hesitate to be as revolutionary as science. Don't hesitate to be as reactionary as the multiplication table. Don't expect to build up the weak by pulling down the strong. Don't hurry to legislate. Give administration a chance to catch up with legislation."

That is his creed in a nutshell; good sound common sense for days like these. No matter who is nominated at Chicago, that paragraph ought to find its way somewhere into the party platform.

There is a popular impression that Coolidge is a man by circumstance; that his boat lay on the beach when the tidal wave of fate rolled in and lifted it; that when you have mentioned the police strike you have told all there is to tell. As a matter of fact, there are few men of his age in public life whose administrative experience has been more extensive or continuous. He was elected to the City Council of Northampton a few years after his graduation from Amherst; later his neighbors made him City Attorney, then Mayor. Then they sent him to the Senate, where he served until his election to the Lieutenant-Governorship. For twenty years he has enjoyed the sobering experience of making decisions with the full knowledge that whatever he did would be published and commented on in the press. He has had to get things done by virtue of public opinion and the capacity to work with other men. That he should have come through these years with the confidence, not merely of the voters of Massachusetts, but of the very politicians whom he has had at various times to oppose, is high testimony both to his character and to his gift for effective team play.

He has said that he is not a candidate for the Presidency, and his friends have taken him at his word. But, no matter what happens in Chicago, he is bound to be a conspicuous influence in our public life for a long time to come. He is not yet fifty years old, and there are four qualities in him at least that will make the public loth to let him go.

In the first place, the independence of the man takes hold on the imagination. There is nothing second-hand about him; he doesn't act or think or talk like anybody else. He goes his own gait with a sublime indifference to the accepted

canons of the political game in a fashion tremendously refreshing.

In 1907 I made a trip around the country interviewing the various candidates for the Presidency. Some one had suggested that I ask them, among other questions, what lodges they belonged to. I did; and I discovered that, almost without exception, they all belonged to the same lodges, namely, every lodge they could possibly get into. To join and to keep on joining is the first commandment of politics.

Coolidge has never joined anything. Not because he doesn't believe in fraternal organizations; he does. But simply because he's not the hand-shaking, joining, sweet-spoken kind of public man. He lives in Northampton, Massachusetts, in half of a frame house that costs about as little per month as any house in town. While he was Lieutenant-Governor he occupied one room at the Adams House, for which he paid \$1 a day.

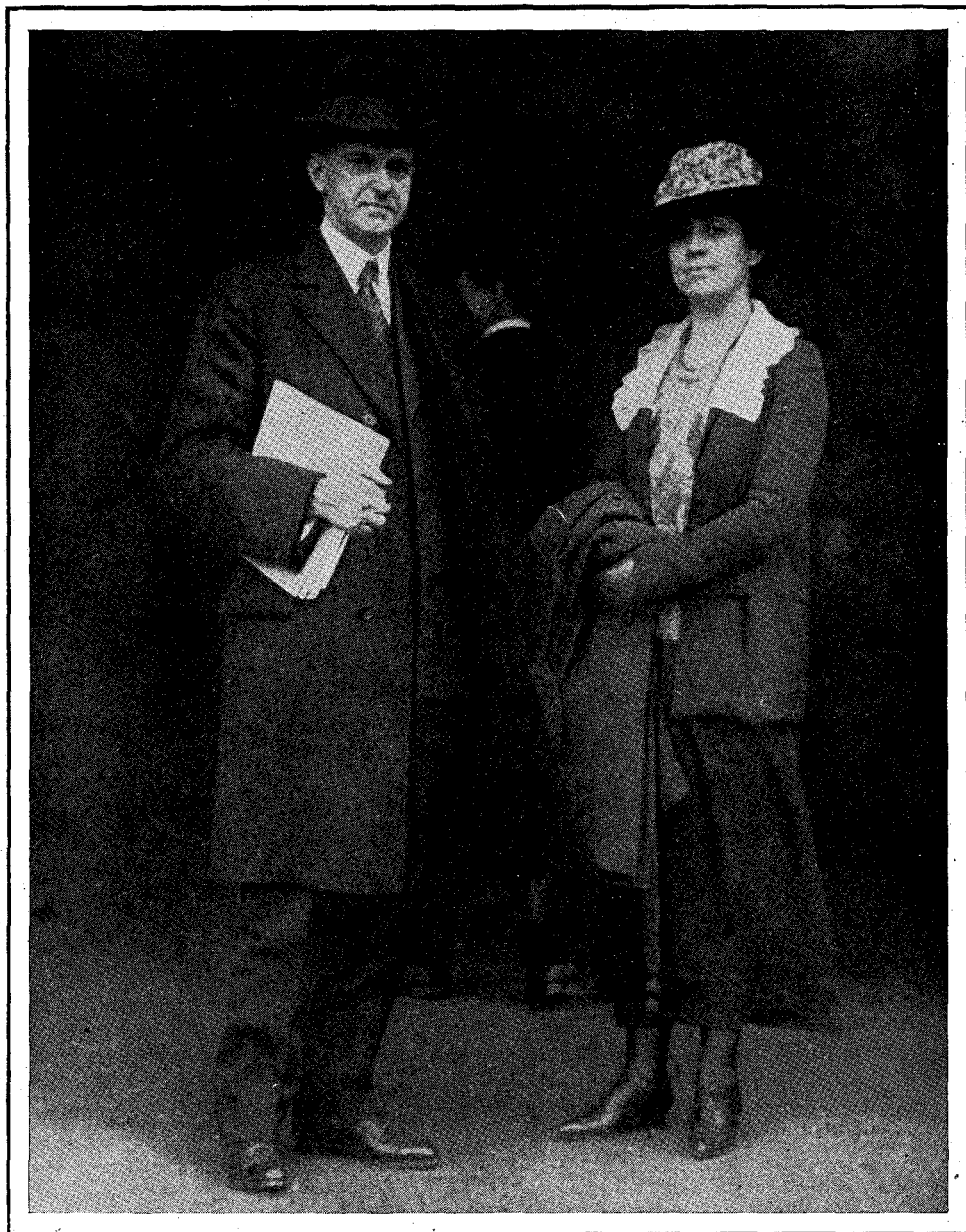
Some of his friends remonstrated with him when he became Governor. What he ought to do, they said, was to take a furnished house on Beacon Hill, where he could entertain influential men and add certain social assets to his political balance-sheet. He said nothing, as is his habit most of the time; but he compromised with them by taking *two rooms* at the Adams House. Back and forth to his office he walks morning and night, and no day laborer puts in longer, harder hours.

As a people we divide into two classes. There are those of us who act on impulse; and a considerably smaller number who wait for the evidence, weigh it, and then decide. Coolidge belongs in the second class, which is another reason for his public value. The atmosphere around the State House in Boston is simple and unostentatious and democratic. Any one with views to present can step in and present them. But when the testimony is all in it is Calvin Coolidge, and no one else, who decides. About the time the committees are organizing to bring pressure upon him they wake up to read in the newspapers that the appointment has been made or the act signed or vetoed.

A very influential woman from Massachusetts told this story not long since. She was deeply interested in a bill before the Legislature affecting conditions in the State prisons. She spent more than an hour with the Governor, explaining it to him. At the close of the interview she said:

"I wish very much that you could visit one of the prisons and see some of these things for yourself. Perhaps you will let me take you down in my car."

He said neither yes nor no, but she went



(C) Underwood &amp; Underwood

GOVERNOR COOLIDGE, OF MASSACHUSETTS, AND MRS. COOLIDGE

away expecting that he would go. A couple of weeks passed and she heard nothing from him. She spoke to one of her men friends who knew him well.

"Shall I write to him?" she asked. "Or will you remind him?"

"Better let him alone," the man advised. "He has his own way of doing things. You can't change him or hurry him much."

The following afternoon she visited one of the prisons and found it in a flutter of excitement.

"What do you think happened here yesterday?" the warden exclaimed. "His Excellency the Governor arrived in the day coach on the noon train, lit a long black stogy, got into the station hack, and drove up here. He went through the place from cellar to attic. If there is any question he didn't ask, anything he didn't see, we don't know what it is. Then, without a 'how-de-do' or 'good-by,' he climbed on the train and went back to Boston again."

Within a week the bill was reported favorably in both houses of the Legisla-

ture, passed, and signed. Coolidge had listened, seen, thought, and acted. It is easy to feel confidence in such an executive—with him on the job one can sleep at night. He won't go off half cocked; he won't be hurried or tempted into foolishness. But when the time comes to act he will act—and without anybody getting up a petition either, or deluging him with telegrams, or threatening him with the resentment of this or that organized minority.

The quality of his thinking is the third impressive fact about him. There is no space in such an article as this to enlarge upon the point; those who are interested in knowing the mind of the man, better will find a rich satisfaction in his book of speeches, "Have Faith in Massachusetts." In their clear grasp of the fundamentals of political economy, their fine background of historical fact, and the vigorous beauty of their expression his speeches are not surpassed by the utterances of any contemporary public man.

The fourth significant fact about him is the degree to which he enjoys the con-

fidence of all classes of the community. They call him "Honest Cal" in Massachusetts, as they called Lincoln "Honest Abe." One of the officers of a labor union said some years ago: "In all my years of work with the Legislature I have never met a man in whose sense of justice and courage I had more trust." At about the same time the president of a railway said this: "If we had a dispute with our men and Calvin Coolidge were appointed arbitrator, I would be willing to leave the decision to him without even presenting our side of the case." The very legislators whose increase in salary he vetoed are still his friends, so firm is the hold which downright sincerity and honesty takes upon the imaginations and the loyalty of men.

I have heard only two objections to Calvin Coolidge. First, that he has spent almost his whole active life in politics. That objection, of course, would have kept Lincoln from the White House and Roosevelt as well. As a matter of fact, there is a good deal of self-deception in the cry for a "business man for President." The Presidency is, of course, a great administrative office requiring the same sort of talent that is demanded by large affairs elsewhere. But it is also a great political office, and any President who seeks to evade that stubborn fact is storing up trouble for himself. Taft sought to treat it as a judicial office, and failed; Grant handled Congress as he would handle an army corps, with disastrous results; Wilson has treated the Senate like the freshman class at Princeton. There must be a good deal of honest give and take in the character and training of a man who would work in harmony with a legislative body. Lincoln and McKinley and Roosevelt knew how to do it, and Coolidge has come up through the same school that trained them.

The second objection which men make to him is that he has stayed always at home. "We need a man of broader knowledge of the world," they say. And this objection too, it seems to me, is founded on a false premise. Travel as a developer of character and judgment is vastly overrated. I have met a man who had seen Venice and Vesuvius and could not, for the life of him, tell which is which. Grover Cleveland never saw any country but his own. "I have traveled widely," said Thoreau, "in Concord." It isn't travel that broadens, it is thought. And Coolidge *thinks*—independently, deeply, and eighteen hours a day.

If things get into a deadlock at Chicago, it seems to me well worth while to keep an eye on Calvin Coolidge. And it will be well worth while to keep an eye on him, no matter what the outcome there. He is only forty-eight; and he has courage and sincerity and the power of crystallizing public sentiment for righteousness, together with a quite remarkable capacity for staying with the job that the people have trusted him to do.

# THE FOLLY OF THE OUIJA BOARD

BY DR. ELEANOR CROSBY KEMP

CONSULTING PSYCHOLOGIST

AFTER a great world upheaval in which many young men were prematurely killed, it is but natural that friends and relatives should turn their attention to the unseen, the unknown, the bizarre. Any method, be it ever so simple, that purports to open up new fields of mental life has many interested followers. The revival of interest in the ouija board, the arrival of Sir Oliver Lodge, the revived activities of the Psychical Research group, are significant in their coincidence. An analysis of the psychological principles underlying the activities of the ouija board, apparently a harmless amusement, seems timely, as it has so frequently been pressed into service by those who seek messages from the other world.

So common is the ouija board in homes, in clubs, and in stores that it really needs no description. I may be pardoned for recalling that it consists of a flat piece of wood with letters of the alphabet upon it, and another smaller piece of wood raised on short legs. To get ideal results, two persons must put their fingers on the smaller board. While two people who are strangers may chance to get interesting responses spelled out by the ouija board, it is generally found that the most satisfactory answers are obtained when the two subjects manipulating the board are in close sympathy and both interested in the facts to be revealed.

The results obtained by manipulating the ouija board are exactly what the psychologist who understands the unconscious as well as the conscious action of the human mind would expect. This great field of the unconscious in comparison to the conscious has been likened to the submerged portion of the iceberg in its relation to the visible portion—a mere peak of the iceberg is above water, a mass of ice many times as great lies below the water level, unseen by the eye. So it is with the mind. The unconscious mind below the threshold of consciousness is stored with many, many times as many facts and experiences as can possibly be in consciousness at any particular minute.

Take a walk down the avenue bent on

looking for a hat and studying hats. Your attention is drawn to every window that displays hats, and the passers-by are attracted to you in terms of hats; but in addition to consciously studying and taking in hats you are unconsciously influenced by the walk or dress of men and women, the color of the sky, the air, the sidewalk—whether it be smooth, clean, and dry, or dirty, sloppy, and snowy, etc. Your muscular reactions, which are always at work, take in experience through the many kinesthetic sensations that come to you all the time in the play of the many little muscles of your eyes as you look from object to object, of your elbows, of your fingers, and of the innumerable joints of the body. They are always teaching you something of the properties of matter and much of the world in which you live. Unconsciously you thus learn more than you consciously set yourself to learn.

Think of all you take in thus unconsciously in the many and varied circumstances of life from birth to maturity—every moment, every hour, every day, every week, month, year upon year—and you will realize how great is the accumulation of knowledge and experience absorbed unconsciously by every human being. Like all great scientific facts, there is nothing complicated, but something wonderfully simple, in the way we store up what we hear and see and feel through all our senses unconsciously; and because we can give attention to so small a part of our experience at once we wonder at the wealth of our unconscious storehouse when some great moment reveals to us what has been there for long, long years, but which circumstances have only just called up into consciousness.

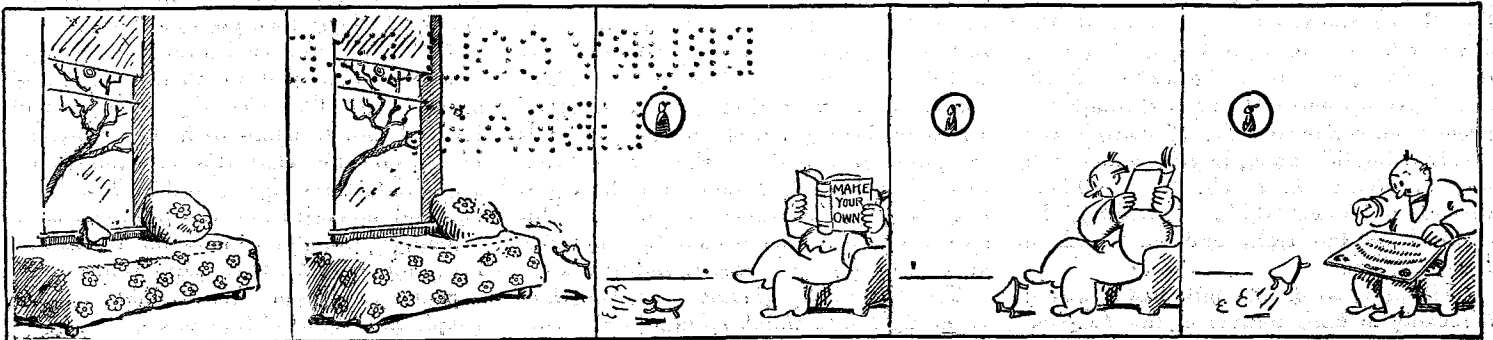
That two people seated opposite each other at a ouija board should unconsciously begin to move the board to letters spelling out words that have a relation to something they are both intent on thinking about is but a natural phenomenon. They assume a passive state of mind and body so far as everything else is concerned, but all the association centers of

their minds that are even distantly connected with this thought that they are considering are aroused, and the energy awakened wanders until by chance the happy or correct associations are brought into play. This energy seeks expression through the musculature of the sitters. The relaxed muscles of the fingers obey the mind and move the small board to the letters, partly consciously, partly unconsciously.

Just as in the half-sleepy condition of waking up from an anesthetic one's associations, active in sleep, seek expression in talking, and the kinesthetic muscles involved in speech obey the dictates of the partly conscious and partly unconscious mind, so the sitter makes the muscles of the fingers obey the thought and spell out the words expressed through the little muscles of the fingers instead of through those involved in speech. Various explanations have been offered for this phenomenon, but most of these explanations are mere words without scientific meaning. The most absurd explanation of all is that of our Psychical Research friends who attribute the action of the ouija board to the influence of an extraneous personality. They claim that a disembodied spirit is speaking through the subjects using the ouija board as a medium.

The scientist, however, accepts no theory which ignores the plain fact that *nothing is brought up into consciousness but what was previously buried in the unconscious*. The injury which is done by the acceptance of any other theory is easily observed if we watch "mediums" at work.

Let those at the ouija board be so-called mediums, capable of the best mental set, and too prone to unconscious muscular contractions, and the little board will fly about to their heart's content. But let an unbiased observer note the effect on these so-called fine subjects. The results will be what is called in neurology muscular clonus, an irregular muscular reaction akin to epilepsy, or the excitement may throw them into a positively tetanic condition—a tense state



of musculature. Both of these are pathological states which if indulged in frequently cannot fail to dissipate nervous energy and weaken the subjects. These so-called mediumistic subjects will be applauded by those ignorant of the truth. They will doubtless be sure that contact has been made with other intelligences in another plane of consciousness, while the truth is that such mediums are neurotics, or possibly psychopaths, and thus easily excited to an abnormal physical or mental condition. The normal mental expression is lacking, the abnormal muscular reactions are present.

Prosaic and simple as the real facts are, they fully explain these phenomena—mental energy aroused in the conscious or unconscious mind seeks normal expression through the musculature. The ouija board gives the chance for this expression through the relaxed fingers. The words spelled out are the words that naturally come to the mind through the association paths opened by the sitters. The closer they are *en rapport* and the more interested in the same object of thought, the more successful the results. Let us be honest with ourselves and not only accept the explanation that covers all the facts, but help others who are being carried away from the path of sane thinking to realize that all these so-called spiritualistic phenomena should be examined in the light of science. Let us keep the neurotic and psychopath from being exploited by those who would read meanings into these phenomena in order to explain the inexplicable. The greatest teachers, the real leaders of men, were never wonder-workers, though their followers often buried their true history under a load of superstition and fancy and miracle, not being big enough to see the greatness of the simple truths taught by the masters.

We are not only endowed with five senses, but with many senses of whose work most of us are quite unconscious. They are muscular, skin, joint, kinesthetic senses, etc., etc., as well as the five commonly known senses—sight, hearing, taste, touch, and smell. And so through all these avenues we are forever storing up knowledge and experience, unconsciously more often than consciously. Is it surprising that we should be startled by a mechanism as simple as the ouija board that chances to be so built as to fit into our human mechanism, and so reveals to



Photograph by Paul Thompson

#### THE OUIJA BOARD IN OPERATION

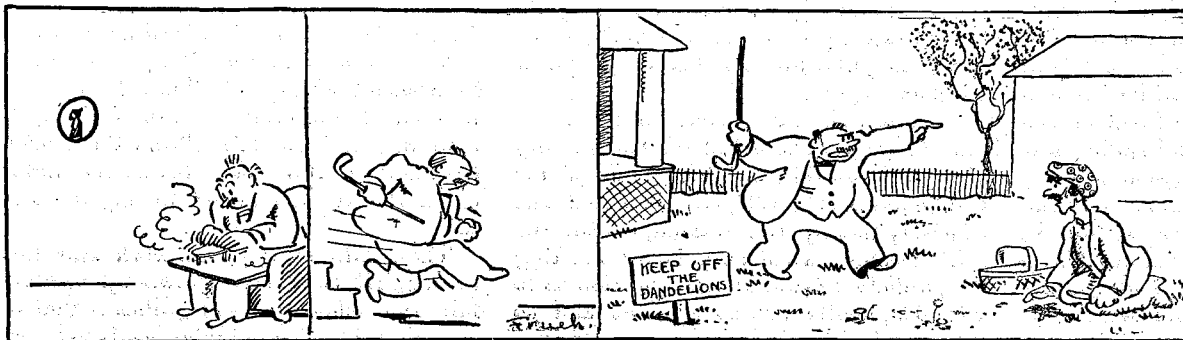
This is Mrs. L. M. Ackerman, an amateur medium, attempting to secure, through her ouija board, a message from the dead. She has claimed that she has received messages from Theodore Roosevelt. Her *vis-à-vis* is Hereward Carrington, an investigator with a tireless curiosity concerning matters spiritualistic. The dangers and fallacies of the hysteria which attributes importance to the pronouncements of mediums are discussed in the article which accompanies this picture

us a little of the great unexplored field of the unconscious which each one carries around with him?

Let the ouija board, if you will, entertain you and interest you, by revealing to you your unconscious mind, but expect through it no communication with worlds unknown. If that unconscious mind is the storehouse for the conscious, how important it is that it should be treated aright, so that we may be able to draw on its resources in times of need.

It is up to each one of us to play the game fairly *within the lines*, wasting no energy in gazing vacantly over the fence. Those who have time for such are either

idlers, neurotics, or psychopaths. Those who play the game of life fairly have little time for ouija board séances, lectures on the unseen, etc. *Work* is the order of this our day of reconstruction, and if real pleasure is to be ours let us honestly study some of the great simple facts which science has revealed. There is no pleasure equal to self-knowledge. Time spent in acquiring it makes us more fit, instead of less fit, for life's battles here. The great teachers of all time, who saw further than we do, taught us to take the hereafter on faith. This attitude of mind science says to-day is psychologically sound and biologically true to the order of life's development.



Frueh, of the New York "World," takes a daily fling at the ouija craze. Some of the achievements attributed to "ouija" by its devotees are not much nearer to the realm of possibility than the incident recorded in the accompanying cartoon.

# THE CAPLEVILLE SPIRIT, AND HOW IT GREW

BY R. H. LEAVELL

Mr. Leavell, author of "What Does the Negro Want?" which appeared in The Outlook for August 20, 1919, and of the present article, is a man with the broadest possible understanding of the problem of community building. When we say community building, we do not mean the satisfaction of physical needs, but the development of that spirit of co-operation and social fellowship which makes a real village, a real town, or a real neighborhood out of isolated and sometimes conflicting elements of a local population. Mr. Leavell states that there are two ways of improving community conditions. One is to make a black list of all the bad things. The other is to make a white list of all the good things. The black list, he believes, has its value, but it should be kept for home consumption. Social surveys made by outside agencies, which are merely exposures of evil conditions, may help to remove the conditions which have been condemned, but they are of little assistance in building up the community spirit which makes a return to those conditions impossible. And such a black list survey certainly does not furnish an

example which leads to the improvement of other similar communities.

The present article is in the nature of a white list survey of a Tennessee community which under wise leadership came to recognize its own shortcomings and to remedy them. It is a story of constructive community building which ought to be of value and of interest to all who are in touch with the problems of rural American life. We may say, in conclusion, that since this article was written the two churches referred to as still maintaining separate buildings have "come together." Both churches have been abandoned and joint services are being held in the consolidated school. A fund towards the erection of a new church is well on its way towards completion. A letter from a Capleville leader tells us that the church people are looking forward to a time when the school wagonettes will be used to bring the congregation, both grown folks and children, to Sunday school and church, just as they now bring the children to school.—THE EDITORS.

"I WISH you would tell me what a man must do to get the public road that passes his place fixed. I've asked this office twenty times to order the working of the county road that crosses my Capleville farm. But nothing has come of it."

"Do you really want to know what stands in the way of having that road attended to?" inquired the commissioner's clerk, as he looked up from his desk.

"That's what I'm here for," replied the first speaker.

"Then I'll make it clear as daylight to you. It happens that you are the fourteenth resident of that neighborhood who has requested us in the last ten days to repair the roads. And each one of you demands that the highway nearest his own farm shall be the one we tackle first. There was one 'kicker' in here a few days ago who named you, and said of course you'd get your road fixed all right, because you had money and rode in an auto. But I'm here to tell you that nobody out here will get anything done by our office until you folks get together and agree on what you want done and on the order for doing it. As things are now, whatever we might do would make us only one friend while we were gaining thirteen enemies. There's nothing doing until you get together."

"Just one question," answered the other. "If we should agree among ourselves, and inform you, will you promise to work our roads?"

"Yes."

Two weeks later twelve out of the original fourteen applicants marched in a body upon the commissioner's office, with a list of roads which showed the order in which they were to be made and repaired. And it is worth while to note that the highway across the farm of the man who had started the ball rolling was not the first one on the programme.

The results of such team-work were immediate and impressive, for within six months all of the roads listed had been completed. Common action had got for each individual the thing he needed.

The foregoing incident took place nine

years ago. Capleville at that time resembled any other group of self-assertive American farmers. They were just like the sticks in the old fable before the sticks were tied into a bundle. Land was held in large tracts. Every owner was monarch on his own acres, and his chief interest in community and county affairs was to keep the taxes low. If one man suggested some improvement, promptly a lot of folks were against it, because they felt he was trying to put himself forward.

It's healthy of course for people to split in politics; but is it healthy for them to fight forward movements in education and religion just because the particular direction of some proposed bit of progress has not been fixed by one's own crowd?

And even in politics splitting can be overdone. In past years Capleville used to prove this at every election for magistrate. For although the community was large enough to have named one of the two magistrates each time if the people could have gotten together, yet they never did so. If one faction came out for one candidate, the other faction supported the other fellow. Germantown as a consequence always got both magistrates; and, as Capleville had not supported either of them heartily, it was but human nature for these officers to feel little interest in doing things to please that community.

The root of the neighborhood troubles lay in the fact that the supply of leaders outran the demand, and the demand for followers far exceeded the supply.

But in the years that have sped since the road-making incident a new spirit has grown up. To-day the religion of active neighborliness holds sway almost without dispute.

In the twin tabernacles of the Community High School and the Community Fair comradeship in doing things for Capleville has developed. This fact was concisely put by Dr. Malone, one of the fair directors, when at a board meeting he publicly answered my question as to why Capleville was so efficient and so different from certain other communities by declaring:

"We may differ in religion and in politics, but we are united about our school. For the rest, our success is due to the combination of our forces. We have two leaders we are all willing to follow, and we have learned to take a good suggestion from any one and put it through. It is team work for the community that has made the difference."

But how did team-work grow out of factional strife? The main answer is found in the universal human faith in childhood. The highway to community fellowship has been the footpath of the children.

How this footpath has led to comradeship is made clear by the story of the growth of the Silieba Community Fair and of the Capleville High School. The fair was the contribution of a summer resident, Dabney Crump. Its expansion into a successful community undertaking was largely due to his farm manager, J. E. Gates, who, as President of the Fair Association, gave time and interest to the work in season and out of season.

The high school in its modern form is directly due to the unselfish enterprise of J. E. Thomas and other citizens of Capleville. When it had become known that a consolidated school would be located somewhere in the school district, Mr. Thomas forestalled competition from other neighborhoods by purchasing a considerable tract at the crossroads and by guaranteeing the payment for it. Others promptly backed him up. And so the consolidated school became a reality.

The children's school and the children's fair took the next great step forward some four or five years ago by joining forces. The fair bought land next to the school grounds, and built upon it an exhibit shed for live stock. The school opens its rooms for the indoor part of the fair exhibits; and the fair allows the school boys and girls to shelter teams and autos under the live stock shed during the session.

The results of the team-work and the team spirit that have grown up around fair and school are so significant that it should profit other neighborhoods to learn more of the details as to the development

# CURRENT EVENTS ILLUSTRATED



(C) Keystone View Co.

**ALL ABOARD FOR THE "INDIGNATION SPECIAL"—VOLUNTEER FIREMEN TAKING THEIR PLACES ON A COMMUTERS' TRAIN DURING THE "OUTLAW STRIKE"**

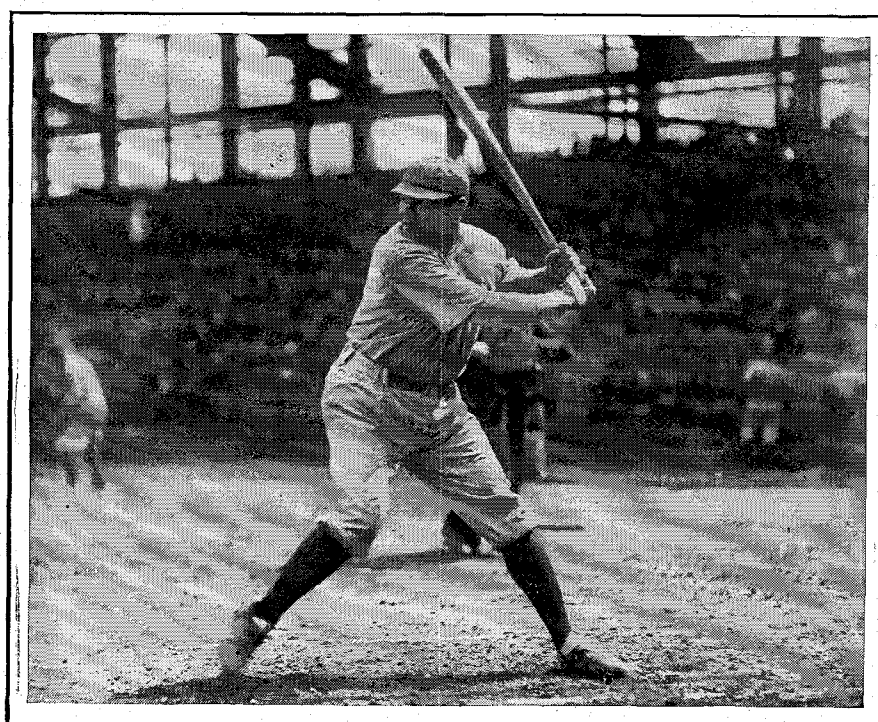
The picture is typical of many scenes on the railways during the recent strike of switchmen and firemen. In this case the volunteer firemen happen to be ex-service men—E. L. Bristow (left), a naval ensign during the Great War, and H. W. Anderson, a Spanish War veteran. They are preparing to fire an engine on the Lackawanna road, under the direction of a regular engineer (the engineers and conductors not having gone on strike) with the skill and enthusiasm that might be expected from their antecedents



International

# A THRILLING MOMENT IN THE CRUISE—AN INCIDENT IN THE ANNUAL MEET OF THE AMER- ICAN CANOE ASSOCIATION

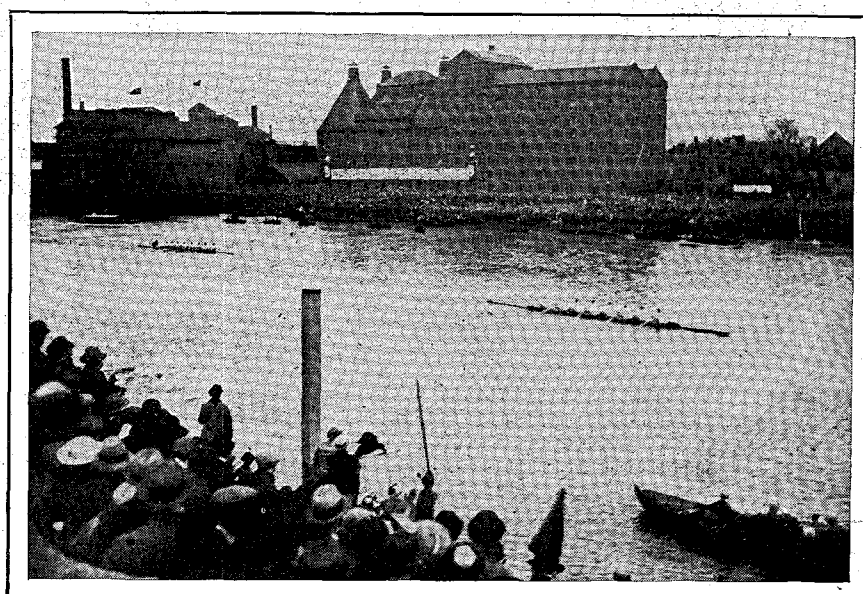
The situation is one to call for all the skill of the expert canoeist, and some luck as well. The scene is in Rockland County, New York, on the Ramapo River, and the occasion the annual cruise of the Association



Wide World Photos

## THE MIGHTIEST BATSMAN OF THEM ALL—GEORGE "BABE" RUTH, NOW A "YANKEE"

The unusual length of "Babe's" bat is noticeable, but it is the man at its end who makes the record. He is apparently determined to better his achievement of last year, when he made the largest recorded number of home runs, by breaking his own record this season



Central News Photo Service

## THE CAMBRIDGE-OXFORD BOAT RACE—CAMBRIDGE WINS

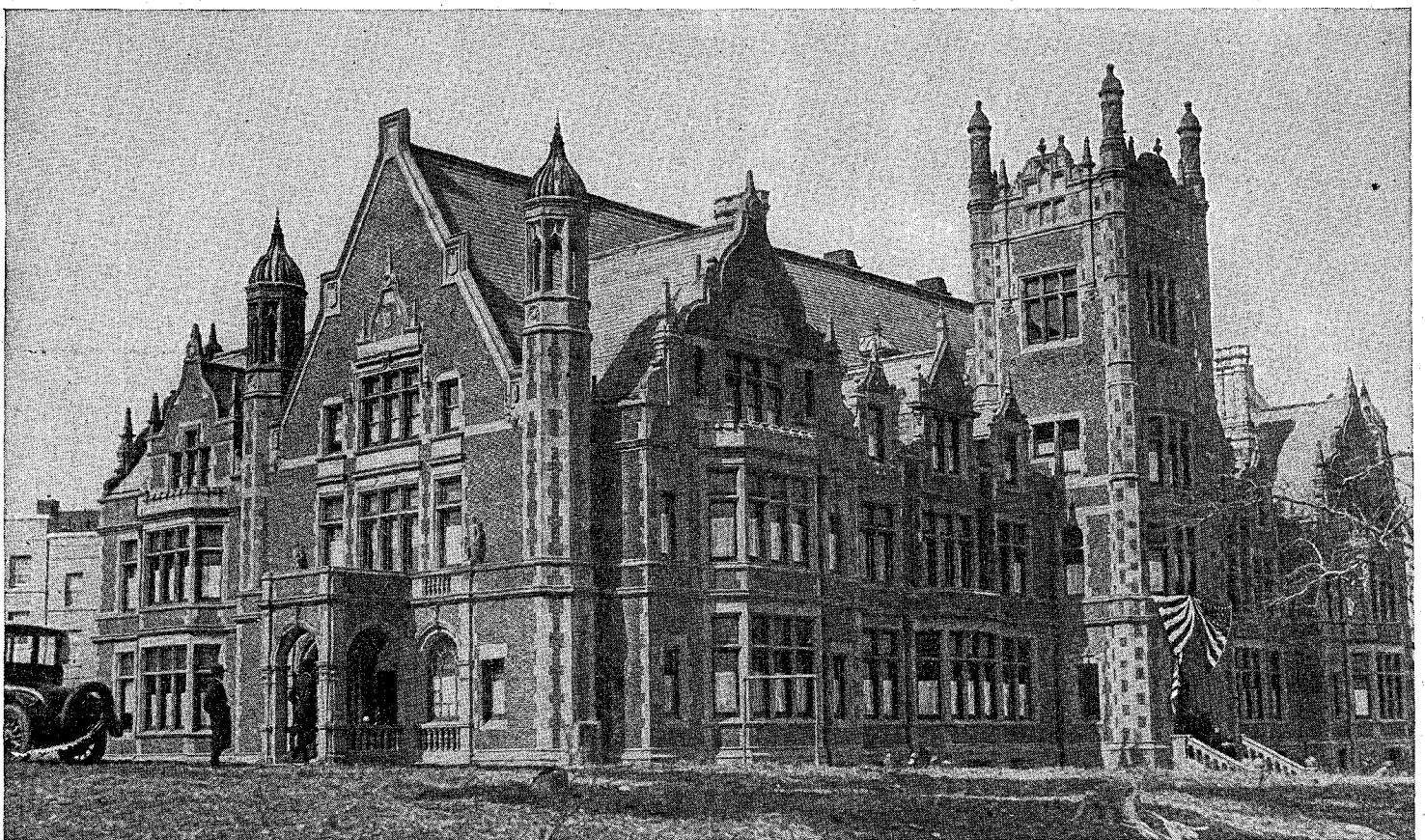
The contests between the great British universities, which have been interrupted by the war, were resumed again this year; Cambridge won by four lengths, this being her thirty-second victory since the races with Oxford were instituted in 1841, while Oxford has won thirty-nine races



Paul Thompson

**PROMINENT WOMEN WHO WILL WORK TO NOMINATE AND ELECT LEONARD WOOD FOR PRESIDENT**

Left to right—Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, Mrs. Clarence Waterman, Mrs. Harriet Vittum, Miss Juliana Cutting, Miss Maud Wetmore



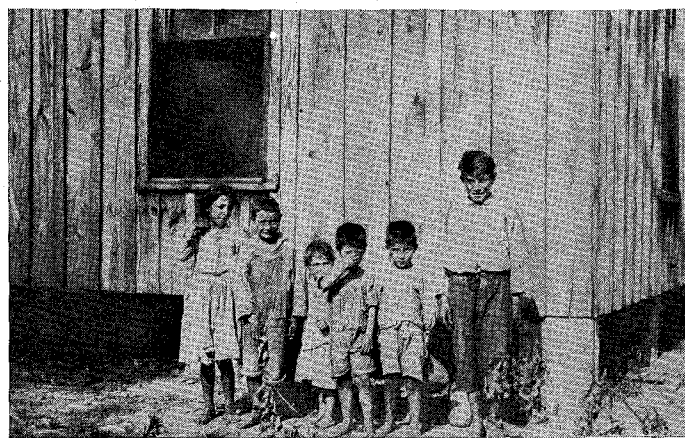
(C) Underwood & Underwood

**THE NEW SALVATION ARMY MEMORIAL TRAINING COLLEGE IN NEW YORK CITY**

This handsome building, situated at University Avenue and 176th Street, will provide facilities for two hundred students, who will be trained, in courses lasting from seven to nine months, for Salvation Army Service in all parts of the world. The building was dedicated by Commander Evangeline Booth on April 10



A WHITE FACE KING AND PRINCES OF THE BLOOD



CAPLEVILLE SCHOOL AND FAIR ARE OPEN TO THESE ITALIAN NEWCOMERS

of these institutions. The former is in a striking way the projection of the personality of the founder.

And the clue to that personality is easily traced, if you should happen, as I did, to meet Mr. Crump in his Memphis office where he conducts his cotton business.

"You leave a wide-open trail," I told him when he entered to submit to an interview; "for I see over your desk the picture of a world's champion Holstein cow, and on yonder wall that picture of Santa Claus leaving rich gifts for children. And besides, the photograph of these fine little folks suggests that you can refresh your knowledge of childhood at the original source."

There are other guide-posts in this same room that help to explain why his Capleville neighbors call him, not "Mr. Crump," but merely "Dabney." One signboard that rests on his desk in a neat frame reads after this fashion: "He who keeps his troubles to himself has learned the secret of popularity."

An early announcement of one of the fairs reveals this same combination of interest in farming and in folks.

"It is our purpose," it declares, "to encourage the children and, through the children, their parents in their efforts to produce better live stock and better farm products and to build up in our immediate section a neighborhood spirit, without which no community can prosper as it should."

"When we held our first fair for the children at Silleba Stock Farm back in 1911, it looked like failure," Mr. Crump told me, "for the only ones who came, as I recall it now, were from the homes on the place and from one neighbor's. We had offered prizes for garden products—corn, live stock, and so on. And the barbecued meat that Mr. Cox prepared couldn't be beaten. And yet there were not over twenty people, all told."

"By the next year people began to understand more clearly what we were driving at, and the response was much greater. And after that several citizens came to me and offered to assist in supporting the fair, because it was for the whole community. But I waited until it was plainly a going concern before con-

senting to its being taken over by the neighborhood.

The fair was very quickly, however, a "going concern." For by the third year so many were in attendance that the photographer complained he could not get all of the children together for the picture. In spite of that, I am able to count in it sixty-nine children, not to mention some thirty grown-ups. The next year three hundred and fifty people attended; and there were so many entries for the twenty-five different classes in which prizes were offered that there was not enough houseroom for folks and exhibits. This overflow proved unmistakably that the fair was a community event. With the consent of the incoming principal at the high school as well as with the general approval, in the fifth year Mr. Crump held the fair on the school grounds. During the afternoon of that same day nine other citizens came forward with additional prizes to be awarded at the next fair in 1916.

Not long afterward still more substantial proof was forthcoming of the community's indorsement of the enterprise. For a committee of citizens waited upon the founder to tell him that all felt it was unfair to allow one man to carry the whole burden. Thereupon, with his consent, they formed the Silleba Community Fair Association; directors were chosen, and a fund of nine hundred dollars was raised by local subscription. This money was used to buy three acres of land next to the high school for the fair grounds and to build a shed for live-stock exhibits. The remainder—some three hundred and fifty dollars—was set aside for prizes in the hundred and twenty-odd classes that were established for the next annual event.

In another way the session of 1915-16 proved eventful in Capleville progress, for it was then that Miss Mildred English became the community servant by accepting the principalship of the high school. One evidence of her work is found in the unanimity with which the people of Capleville welcome her leadership.

As I was curious to learn about her methods, I asked both men and women how she got things done.

A housewife gave this explanation:

"The principal is herself always so ready to do whatever we want that when she wants us to do anything, why, of course we do it."

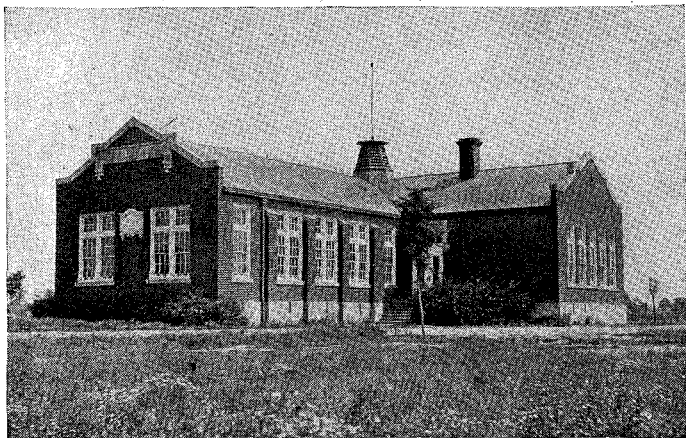
"She knows how to get people to do things," was the way a director of the Fair Association put it. If some citizen feels gifted in what the old darky called "vividness in the verbal exercise," she gets him to talk to the boys and girls. If some one else doesn't like to talk, but is handy with tools, she calls on him to help out in that way.

"Miss English is a fine manager," my gray-haired host informed me.

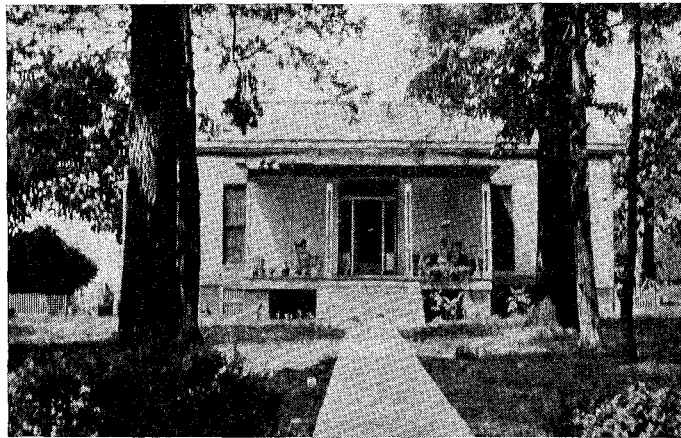
Were I to add my own guess, I would say that to initiative and sanity of ideas and persistence, all proved by a series of things accomplished, the principal joins a happy faculty for blending with the background.

Now, even when a school principal proves her capacity as a community servant, it is none the less true that she must have modern equipment to produce the largest results. Fortunately, Miss English inherited such a school plant. The public-spirited action of private citizens, to which I have previously referred, in buying grounds for a consolidated school had resulted by 1913 in the erection of a handsome and convenient T-shaped brick building.

When two years later the present principal took charge, growth in numbers and rise of interest in domestic science led to an appeal from some of the neighbors for a room and equipment to be used in teaching that subject; but upon this new move public opinion was not at first united. Possibly the enterprise of the teachers and the school-children had something to do with the final result. When nothing came of the first request for a domestic science course, they cleared out the basement and installed home-made and home-collected apparatus; and throughout the session the class was held there. Meantime public opinion had crystallized, so that the same session in which the children's fair was held under the auspices of the Silleba Community Association marked also the completion of a substantial brick addition to the school building at a cost of \$6,500. And here modern and adequate equipment has been



WHERE THE SCHOOL AND THE CHILDREN'S FAIR UNITE



WHERE A LEADER IN THE COMMUNITY LIVES

provided for educating young housekeepers to be home-makers.

How intimately school and fair and community are bound together is well illustrated by the way in which the principal gives the course in agriculture.

"I do not feel the need for a school farm," she told me, "for we have so many good farmers in our neighborhood, largely as the result of the fair's influence, that it is always easy to demonstrate the cultivation of each crop and the proper care of the different kinds of live-stock by auto trips to farms in the school community. And as many of the children come to school in 'machines,' it is easy to arrange for such trips."

Another instance of this interrelationship between school, fair, and community is found in the active interest of the farmers in the agricultural club work of the boys and girls. Last year it occurred to the directors of the fair to encourage the youngsters in rearing thoroughbred stock. In the girls' Poultry Club the Barred Rock was promptly agreed on as the Capleville breed. But in the matter of pigs there was a hitch at once. Stated as a general proposition, everybody would agree that only one breed should be raised by all; but when it came to cases, public opinion divided. The Fair Association wisely left the matter to a committee of men, one of whom had made a specialty of Poland-Chinas for years, and another who had gone in for Berkshires. The third member was neutral. The committee recommended Durocs! And now the fair's prizes for pigs are limited to that breed.

Arrangements were made with a Memphis bank by which each purchaser of pigs or poultry was allowed to make a note for the entire cost. And these notes were indorsed by the directors of the Association. A committee was sent to buy the pigs, and upon the day that they came the school-children, with their fathers and mothers, turned out *en masse* at the railway station to give the blue-blooded newcomers a royal welcome.

The ownership of the pigs was decided by lot. One thousand dollars had been invested in the animals. But they had different values. That it pays to buy good breeding stock is shown by the record of

the sow which cost the most. The price paid for her was \$106. Out of her first litter nine pigs were disposed of for \$283.25. And three prizes, with a total cash value of \$35, were won at the Memphis Tri-State Fair. Three hundred and eighteen dollars and twenty-five cents as the gross return is a fine showing.

The skill of Charles Ford, the boy who bought this sow, was of course a factor in the result. Already he had developed something like a habit in winning prizes with pigs at Silbeba Fair. The educative value of such experience in raising prize-winners is further emphasized by the fact that during the summer vacation Charles was regularly employed in an auto shop in Memphis, so that his pigs were just a leisure-time amusement that paid. He learned something, too, at that auto shop, as I can testify, since he helped my "flivver" get over its first mishap. Charles could hardly have done all this if it were not that Memphis is only a dozen miles away on the well-kept Pigeon Roost Road.

The location of the community at this convenient distance from a city of two hundred thousand is indeed one of Capleville's chief assets. It enables the school, for example, to get frequently the best of speakers for various neighborhood affairs, and grown folks and children can have the advantages of the city without giving up the solid satisfaction of the independent country life. This convenient location reacts favorably, too, on farming.

One result has been that this season, under the guidance of the Fair Association and of County Demonstration Agent Landess, a Sweet Potato Growers' Association has been formed, and one hundred and seventy-five acres pledged to this crop. The experience of the successful ones in the past has stressed the importance of proper storage; and this, too, is being amply provided for.

Other evidences of successful farming, stimulated by the Community Fair, are to be seen in the herds of Black Angus and Hereford, in the flocks of fine poultry and the herds of Duroc pigs. An added sign of prosperity is to be found in the comfortable homes on many farms, made fertile by live stock.

When I asked the county agent what

struck him most at Capleville, his reply was unhesitating:

"The most striking thing there is the way all the farmers pull together. Recently we sent a co-operative shipment of two car-loads of hogs—as large a shipment as there has been from the county this season—from that station. One farmer provided water for the pigs; another hauled it; a third furnished the gravel; a fourth took a man out of the field to shovel it, and so on. There were six or seven who helped. And when it came to settling up, there was no bill from anybody. Capleville is just one big team pulling together."

This team spirit is reflected even in the rules of the fair. Admission to grounds and exhibits is free. Although certain classes are reserved for the boys and girls, their elders may compete with them in the rest. Most interesting of all is the rule admitting to the prize competitions not only patrons and pupils of the school, but also "persons directly interested in Capleville Community."

"Persons directly interested" include Mississippians who send their children to this Tennessee High School and their live stock to Silbeba Fair.

But such enrichment of community life and spirit would be impossible were it not for the excellent roads. These are so good, indeed, that in some cases farmers haul products to the railway station here, although another station is nearer by two miles over rough dirt roads.

There are, of course, other things yet to be done. The obvious next step in efficient community life is, perhaps, the erection of a single house of God wherein to dedicate that spirit of unity which through the comradeship in fair and school has spread over the neighborhood. And those who know declare that the winning of such a goal is now only the matter of a little time.

When that union is accomplished, Capleville will be prepared for its next significant gift to American life—the gift of a church which boys and girls will love, and which they will love to attend. Already the team of leaders has arisen and the principles insuring success to so great an enterprise have been discovered in the service of school and fair.

# THE BOOK TABLE: DEVOTED TO BOOKS AND THEIR MAKERS

## THE DUEL OF CROSS AND SWORD<sup>1</sup>

BY LYMAN ABBOTT

CARDINAL MERCIER has wisely declined to comply with the many requests to write a narrative of his war experiences. Instead he has handed to Professor Mayence, of Louvain University, to edit for publication, all his war correspondence and his notes of interviews and incidents made during the war, together with some personal reminiscences. This book, which reproduces all the documents that have been preserved, except a few formal ones of no importance, is supplemented by Mrs. Kellogg's volume, which gives a sketch of Cardinal Mercier's pre-war life, extracts from his pastoral letters, a complete copy of one of them, and a sympathetic account of the public enthusiasm of the Belgians for the Cardinal, which is implied but could not be explicitly portrayed in Professor Mayence's collection of official correspondence. A serious omission in both volumes which ought to be supplied in any new edition is the lack of any index.

Cardinal Mercier was born in 1851 on the southern border of the field of Waterloo, passed through the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, when he was scarcely nineteen, and in that war got his first glimpse of German military rule. He was ordained priest in 1874, and was selected by Leo XIII in 1883 to initiate a course of philosophic teaching in Louvain University, specifically on the relation between science and religion. His interpretation of that relation is indicated by a single sentence: "Naturalism is the misunderstanding of the supernatural order." From this sentence we judge that Mercier's philosophy of the supernatural is in essentials akin to that of the American Dr. Bushnell in "Nature and the Supernatural," and to that of the Scotch Dr. Drummond in "Natural Law in the Spiritual World."

It is a mistake to call Mercier "the fighting Cardinal." It is true that he expresses a healthy indignation against the immorality of that pacifism which loves peace only because it fears war:

Pacifism, which means the suppression of armies and arms, and the extolling of peace at any price, peace for the sake of peace, peace come-what-may, would doom us to a like disregard, to a like surrender of right and the violation of right, of justice and injustice. It would be at the same time both a social mistake and an act of cowardice.

But in the next paragraph the Cardinal condemns with equal clearness the spirit of militarism:

But militarism, which wishes the army to exist for itself, and does not subordinate it to the safeguarding and defense of right, of order and of peace; which hails the letting loose of military force as glorious manifestation of national power bearing in itself its own justification—this kind of militarism is another mental aberration which identifies honor with pride.

These two paragraphs, written with characteristic frankness to Baron von der Lancken, head of the Political Department

<sup>1</sup> Cardinal Mercier's Own Story. By His Eminence D. J. Cardinal Mercier. Introduction by Professor Fernand Mayence. Prefatory Letter by His Eminence James Cardinal Gibbons. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

Mercier, the Fighting Cardinal of Belgium. By Charlotte Kellogg, of the Commission for Relief in Belgium. Foreword by Brand Whitlock, the American Ambassador to Belgium. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

of the Governor-General of Belgium, illustrate the sanity, the poise, and the courage of a man who never lost his self-control, never abandoned a conviction and never phrased it in ambiguous words. A patriot, a statesman, a liberal, he was always a priest. He told Mrs. Kellogg that "there is one thing that can never change. All Catholics rest always in the belief in the divine revelation of the Scriptures and in divinely ordained apostolic succession. No, there remains the unbridgeable gulf on this point of doctrine that cannot change. The best we can do as Catholics and non-Catholics is to seek our points of union, our common beliefs, and, while recognizing the unalterable difference between us, to meet on those common grounds. In this way we shall yet work together for the glory of God."

This frank recognition of the real and radical difference between Protestantism and Catholicism affords the only basis for real co-operation between the two. True fellowship can never be promoted by self-deception.

But the Cardinal's faith—the faith which supported him through all those weary months—was more than an ecclesiastical or theological opinion, and was founded on something more than the history or the decrees of a church. It was a vital experience; the life of God in the soul of man; the religion of Micah—Doing justly, loving mercy, and walking humbly with God; a life which is confined to no church and is fed by all churches. Four sentences taken from "The Inner Life" must here suffice to interpret the Cardinal's mysticism:

God descends toward the soul and draws it to him. The soul allows itself to be captured and to be reunited with its creator.

God acts and gives himself; the soul responds and delivers itself.

God lives in the soul; the soul lives in God.

The first letter of Baron von Bissing to the Cardinal is dated December 4, 1914; the last letter from the Cardinal, to Baron von der Lancken, is dated October 18, 1918. The history of the intervening period is the dramatic history of a diplomatic duel carried on continuously between moral power and military power, between the representative of the Cross and the representative of the Sword.

Brand Whitlock in his "Belgium" has given a pen-and-ink portrait of the two combatants: Von Bissing, old and thin, with thick, graying black hair, brushed straight back from his forehead and plastered down as with water or oil on the curiously shaped head; his face hard and its leathern skin wrinkled and old and weather-beaten, his brow high, and the lean face tapered to the wedge of a very firm jaw; a pair of piercing dark eyes, keen, shrewd, and not wholly unkind. His antagonist, the Cardinal, tall and strong and spare, advancing with long, quick strides, kicking out with impatience the skirt of his soutane before him as he walked, impressive in his height, bent slightly forward with an effect of swooping on, like an avenging justice; but with an outthrust hand, a countenance full of serene light, and a smile as of sweetness and light, and eyes that twinkled with a lively intelligence and kindly humor.

During these four years of conflict Cardinal Mercier had no military power and General Bissing had nothing else. The Cardinal could appeal only to the conscience of the conqueror directly and to the conscience of the civilized world indirectly; General Bissing, only to the irresistible military forces at his command. And the General with all the military power of the German Empire at his back proved no match for the unarmed Cardinal—unarmed but not unequipped. For to the intellectual struggle he brought all the resources of a profound scholarship, a keen mind, an understanding of and faith in great principles, a veiled humor, a courtesy which



(C) Underwood & Underwood

CARDINAL MERCIER

nothing could ruffle, and a courage which nothing could daunt.

But in that struggle he stood alone. He had the sympathy of the Belgian people, but they were defenseless; of the American people, but they were neutral; of the French and English, but France and England could furnish no defense to outraged Belgium; of the Pope of Rome, as the Pope's personal letters abundantly testify, but not of the Vatican, for the Vatican was officially neutral—perhaps had to be, since Austria was the strongest Roman Catholic Power in Europe. The Cardinal's first letter to von Bissing was at once one of courtesy to the man and of challenge to the Government which he represented:

My esteem for your Excellency's person, my gratefulness for the care which you manifest for the religious interests of the country, are deeply sincere, as also is my desire, as far as in me lies, to lighten and in no way to aggravate the burden of your charge and its responsibilities. Nevertheless I regard it as my strict duty in the interests of truth to add that, no matter what the personal dispositions of Baron von Bissing may be, the Governor-General represents among us here a usurping and hostile nation, in whose presence we assert our right

to independence and respect for our neutrality. Further, as guardian of the moral and religious interest of Belgium, I protest against the acts of injustice and violence of which my compatriots have been the innocent victims.

From the principles laid down in this his first letter to General Bissing he never deviated. The affirmations of that letter he never ceased to reaffirm in personal conversations, in diplomatic correspondence, and in pastoral letters to his people. In his first pastoral letter he recited the Treaty of 1839 by which the neutrality of Belgium was guaranteed by the Powers of Europe.



Keystone View Co.

GENERAL VON BISSING

"Germany violated her oath, England kept hers." He insists that the Power which invaded Belgium and "now occupies the greater part of our country" is no lawful authority. The people owe it neither respect nor attachment nor obedience. "The sole lawful authority in Belgium is that of our King, of our Government, of the elected representatives of the nation." But he urged the people to leave to the army the work of achieving the nation's final deliverance. Toward that enemy he urged an attitude of all needful forbearance. "Let us," he said, "observe the rules they have laid upon us so long as those rules do not violate our personal liberty, nor our consciences as Christians, nor our duty to our country. Let us not take bravado for courage, nor tumult for bravery."

He took pains to give to this letter a world-wide circulation, to make it an appeal to the civilized world, and especially to Roman Catholic believers everywhere. For before issuing it to the clergy he succeeded in getting it across the well-guarded border into England and the United States. How he accomplished this feat the military powers never knew, but

after the war he gave the secret to the world.

At the frontier between Holland and Belgium we have a seminary where there are seven or eight hundred students, and for their living they receive usually a great quantity of Dutch cheese in boxes. The Germans liked the cheese and let it pass into our country. Well, I thought I could send my letter very surely this way: When the cheeses came to Belgium to the seminary the papers in which they were wrapped were, of course, crumpled and dirty. I made my letter old and soiled, and it was sent back with all those filthy papers in the boxes to Holland. So my friend received it, and I think he told me afterwards not with disgust, but with respect. He took the letter and published it and sent it to France, to England, and you got it from England here in America, and so the whole world knew the letter.

General Bissing was thunderstruck. Probably never before in his life had he known of such an indictment of Germany uttered by any one within the geographical boundaries of Germany's military power. The further reading of the letter in the churches was forbidden by military orders, which stated that the Cardinal had assented to this prohibition. The Cardinal disavowed this assent attributed to him and ordered the priests to complete the unfinished reading. "Everything has been done," he said, "to make me sign some modifications of my letter. I have not signed them. Now it is sought to separate the clergy from me by preventing them from reading the letter. I have done my duty; my clergy will know how to do theirs." They did their duty and the letter was read in all the churches despite the General's prohibition.

The battle thus begun in December, 1914, was continued without intermission until the retreat of the Germans from Belgium in October, 1918. The Cardinal continued to insist that Belgium was an occupied territory, not a conquered country; that the people owed it to their own Government to preserve order and to leave fighting to the armies in the field, but owed neither affection, obedience, nor loyalty to the usurpers who occupied their land without title deeds. He repeated his protests against every act of injustice—against the original invasion of a neutral country; against the unprovoked destruction of towns and villages, of homes and churches; against the arrest of civilians without accusation and their imprisonment and execution without trial; against the crowning crime of Germany, the deportation of Belgian citizens and their enforced labor in exile in order to release German laborers for the German army. When the official printer was imprisoned for printing the Cardinal's pastoral letter, he demanded that the printer be discharged and he himself, who had ordered the printing, be arrested. When his adversaries claimed that his course invited the priests to incite the people against the Germans, and so tended to promote public disorder, he demanded the names of the priests and the instances of disorder, and they could furnish none. The claim of General Bissing that he alone was qualified to judge what the public order and the welfare of the Belgian population demanded, he met by citing the Hague convention, by reminding the General that this convention Germany had signed in the same way as Belgium, and that it explicitly imposed on the occupying Power in the case of war the obligation to respect the constitution and the laws of the country occupied.

"We are powerless," he said, "to restrain the power of your military arm, but we have the right, and at the same time the duty, of satisfying our conscience in reminding you that an account will be exacted from you one day before the international tribunal of The Hague, and also before history, of the use or misuse you have made of the weapons of power." And he accompanied this correspondence with a scathing indictment of the philosophy of Kant which "divorces right from morality."

The minds of the Cardinal and General Bissing never met. The Cardinal's love for his country, which could afford him no protection, and his loyalty to an exiled King, were to General Bissing wholly incomprehensible. The only patriotism General Bissing could comprehend was the devotion of the well-fed horse to his master's crib; the only loyalty he could comprehend was the sullen submission of the ass to his master's burden. The passion for justice and the faith in a present God which sustained the lonely Cardinal throughout these long, weary years were sources of power wholly unknown to the German General, and he feared the Cardinal because he could not understand him. He could, however, understand that the arrest of the Cardinal might bring a protest from the Vatican, and a protest from the Vatican might produce a revolt in the Roman Catholic populations of southern Germany and Austria. So the Cardinal was left undisturbed to the end. And the last letter in this interesting series, written on the eve of Germany's final retirement from unconquered Belgium, was, if not a surrender to the Cardinal, at least a recognition of the justice of his position. The last letter of the Cardinal to Baron von der Lancken was a protest against the behavior of German troops during their retreat; and the last letter from Baron von der Lancken was the statement that "your Eminence's wishes will be met so far as circumstances will allow."

Nowhere has the eternal conflict between piety and ecclesiasticism, between reverence for truth, justice, and humanity and reverence for ecclesiastical order and organization, between Christ and Caiaphas, been more strikingly illustrated than in the checkered history of the Roman Catholic Church; and never in the history of that Church from the days of Savonarola to the present time has the spirit of single-hearted and courageous consecration to the service of God and of suffering humanity been more splendidly exemplified than in the life of Cardinal Mercier and the unnamed and unknown priests whom he led and inspired during the fifty months when the brutal German soldiery occupied unconquered Belgium.

## BOOKS RECEIVED

### HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY

**Rebirth of Korea (The).** By Hugh Heung-wo Cynn. The Abingdon Press, New York.

**Socialism vs. Civilization.** By Boris L. Brasol. Introduction by T. N. Carver. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

### POETRY

**Outdoors and In.** A Collection of Verse. By Joshua Freeman Crowell. The Four Seas Company, Boston.

**Poems by Tennyson.** Chosen and Edited with an Introduction by Henry van Dyke. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

**Poems of John R. Thompson.** Edited by John S. Patton. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

# THIS WEEK'S OUTLOOK

A WEEKLY OUTLINE STUDY OF CURRENT HISTORY<sup>1</sup>

BY J. MADISON GATHANY

SCARBOROUGH SCHOOL, SCARBOROUGH-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.

## Shall We Cut Out the Discipline?

IN an editorial and elsewhere in this issue The Outlook continues its discussion on the question of discipline.

What does discipline mean to you? What is its function?

Wherein does self-discipline differ from and wherein is it like other kinds of discipline? Is self-discipline more valuable than any other kind?

Is it possible to discontinue discipline without discontinuing law and order? Discuss somewhat at length.

Are you able to make clear just how authority can be exercised democratically? Illustrate freely.

Look up in your American history the military record of Washington, Grant, Lee, and Theodore Roosevelt. Judging from their actual records, what kind of discipline did they believe in? Did they all believe in the same kind? Furnish the proof of what you say.

Should officers be friendly with the men over whom they have command? What are your reasons?

How is discipline administered in your own home? With what results? Would, in your opinion, a different attitude toward discipline on the part of those who control your home produce better results? Explain why or why not.

Explain the meaning of the following words: *Visage, petty officers, vernacular, inherent, personification.*

## A Governor Who Stays on the Job

Examine very carefully each sentence in the paragraph Mr. Barton characterizes as the creed of Governor Coolidge. What reasons can you give for believing that his creed as expressed in this paragraph contains much common sense and valuable advice?

Some Republicans are expecting that Governor Coolidge will be nominated for the Presidency next June by the National Republican Convention at Chicago as a "dark horse" candidate. What is the meaning of the expression "dark horse" candidate? Name such nominees for the Presidency in our history.

Has Mr. Barton convinced you that Governor Coolidge is well qualified to be the President of the United States? Tell why or why not. In your opinion, are any of the candidates for the Presidency better qualified than Mr. Coolidge?

Does Mr. Barton make too sweeping a claim for Governor Coolidge's written expression? Test out the answer to this question by reading and comparing the

style of President Wilson with that of Governor Coolidge. For this exercise secure a copy of "Have Faith in Massachusetts" (Houghton Mifflin) and a copy of "President Wilson's State Papers and Addresses" (George H. Doran)—both books well worth owning.

How many comparisons can you make between your own Governor (or the Governor of some other State) and Governor Coolidge?

Recently the writer heard a well-known man say: "No more college presidents for the Presidency. America needs business Presidents." What is your opinion of this comment?

Do you understand the meaning of the following words: *Standpatter, demagogue, reactionary, party platform, unostentatious, premise.*

## The Capleville Spirit

What is a community? Is a home a community? A school? A city block? A church?

What things must a group of individuals do and hold in common to entitle them to the name of a community?

The Outlook speaks of "the problem of community building." Is there any such thing as this? If so, make clear what it is.

Describe what, in your opinion, constitutes community spirit.

What different points are there in this story by Mr. Leavell which ought to be of value and interest to those living in rural communities?

For the education of children, are villages and small towns undesirable places on account of their possible narrowness? What are the reasons which do make life in the country and villages desirable for children?

City people frequently say that farmers are independent, obstinate, unprogressive, and individualistic. Are these things true of the farmers you know? Do farmers co-operate as readily as other groups of people?

Do you think rural schools and churches should be consolidated? Would you sanction the bringing of church and Sunday school congregations to their places of worship in community-owned wagons and automobiles?

## We Forbid the Banns

Read with great care that part of the bill introduced into the New York State Legislature by Senator Lusk which is quoted by The Outlook in its editorial on the topic, "We Forbid the Banns." Is it such a "monstrous" thing as The Outlook says it is? Give several reasons.

To what extent do you believe government should inspect, supervise, and control the educational system of our country?

Formulate two propositions for discussion suggested by this editorial. Discuss each.

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ON THE BEACH AND THE BOARDWALK

ATLANTIC CITY N. J.

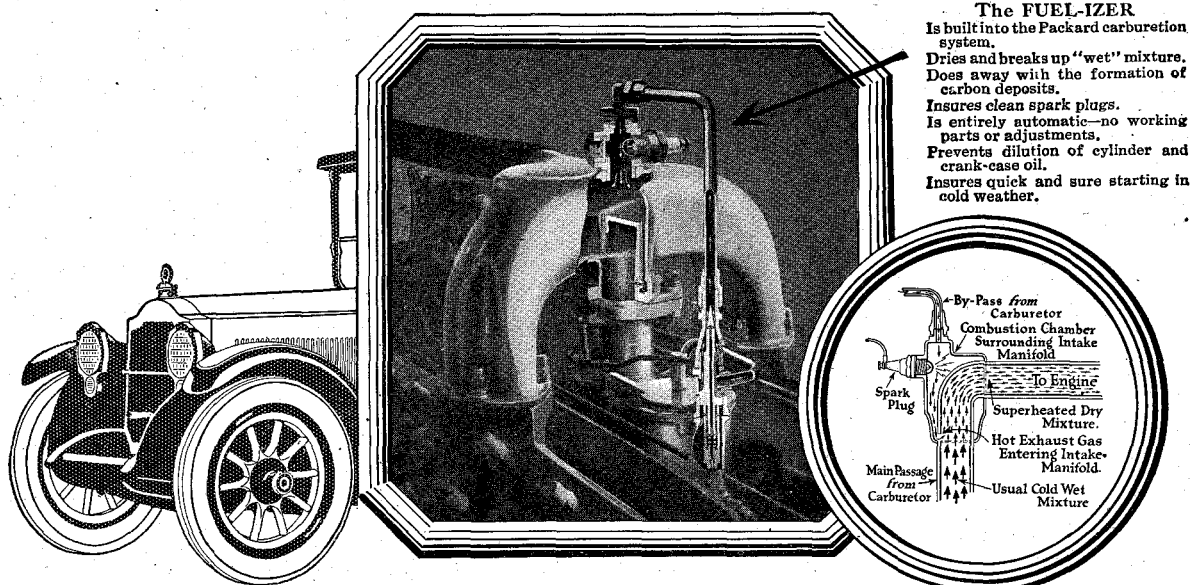
Atlantic City is famous for its delightful climate, its invigorating salt-sea air, its surf bathing, its miles of Boardwalk and endless amusements — and CHALFONTE Hospitable, quiet, home-like.

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<sup>1</sup> These questions and comments are designed not only for the use of current events classes and clubs, debating societies, teachers of history and English, and the like, but also for discussion in the home and for suggestions to any reader who desires to study current affairs as well as to read about them.  
—THE EDITORS.

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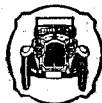
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## THE TEACHER PROBLEM

BY M. F. BERGENSEN

Over five thousand educators who met at the Cleveland National Education Convention in February warned the Nation of the approaching educational crisis. That the people themselves are awakening to the seriousness of the teacher problem is demonstrated by a voluntary meeting of over two hundred and fifty school board members from all parts of Wisconsin who met at Madison, the State capital, March 30. One of the problems they came to discuss was how Wisconsin was to meet the threatened shortage of three thousand teachers which the State faces for the coming year.

The meeting was proposed by a school board member, Mr. M. T. Gill, of Reedsburg, Wisconsin, who sent out a circular letter to over four hundred school boards of the State suggesting some concerted action. C. P. Cary, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was later asked to call the meeting. A list of questions based upon the following points was the subject of discussion:

1. Feasibility of a uniform salary schedule.
2. Increase of teachers' wages in comparison with the increased cost of living.
3. The treatment of teachers socially in a community.
4. Proposed legislation for the next session of the Legislature.

"We are in the greatest business in the world aside from that of providing food, shelter, and clothing," said one school member. "We must realize our position and try to give every child the best possible education at the expense of the State. The entire working force in the educational business must work in harmony. We have just seen a little corner of our towns. We have forgotten too often that we are a part of a great educational system."

The whole action of this body was in keeping with the preceding statement. The members of the school boards had come to get a broader outlook which would serve as a basis for constructive future action.

Why many school boards have to deal with the "fitting teacher" was explained by Miss Emma Conley, of the University of Wisconsin, who has made a study of the social opportunities afforded the teachers of the State. She said: "Fifty per cent of the teachers in this State are not adequately housed and fed. One-half of the communities do not care how and where teachers live. I know of a number of cases where teachers have been obliged to house and board themselves because no one in the community would offer such accommodations. Years ago the teacher's place in the community was a prominent one socially. Nowadays very few people entertain teachers or make them realize that they occupy a prominent place in the community life. Not until there is an improvement in this direction will we have fewer 'fitting teachers,' and consequently better teachers. A teacher cannot do her best work in a community when she has been in it only one year or less."

"The increasing demand for teachers and the lessening supply of them makes us approach a great educational crisis," declared L. D. Harvey, director of Stout Institute, Menominee, Wisconsin. Normal schools are training only one-fifth of the number trained last year, he said. The increase in population requires yearly five hundred more teachers. The students in teachers' training schools are fewer,

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younger, and more immature than in former years. The number of teachers licensed this year who did not have the professional training as required by law numbered six hundred and seventy. "Our problem is not so much whether we will pay our teachers this or that, as it is a more fundamental question, Where shall we get them?" added Mr. Harvey.

The need of recognizing teaching as a profession was emphasized throughout this meeting, and finally took form in one of the six resolutions passed at the close of the session. The following resolution received a unanimous vote: "Resolved, that this organization goes on record as favoring the building up of the teachers' profession in regard to the economic and social questions, and that all teachers be paid a just and liberal compensation—recognizing ability, continued service, and advanced professional study."

Reports given by individual board members showed that the average increase in teachers' wages for this school year over the salaries of last year was twenty-five per cent. Some of the reports showed that high school principals were going to be paid for the coming school year as high as \$3,500. Young men going out from the normal schools, with no experience other than practice work afforded by the normal school, were reported in some cases to have signed contracts at \$1,800 for the coming school year.

Wisconsin has taken a step toward a solution of her teacher problem by recognizing the need of concerted action.

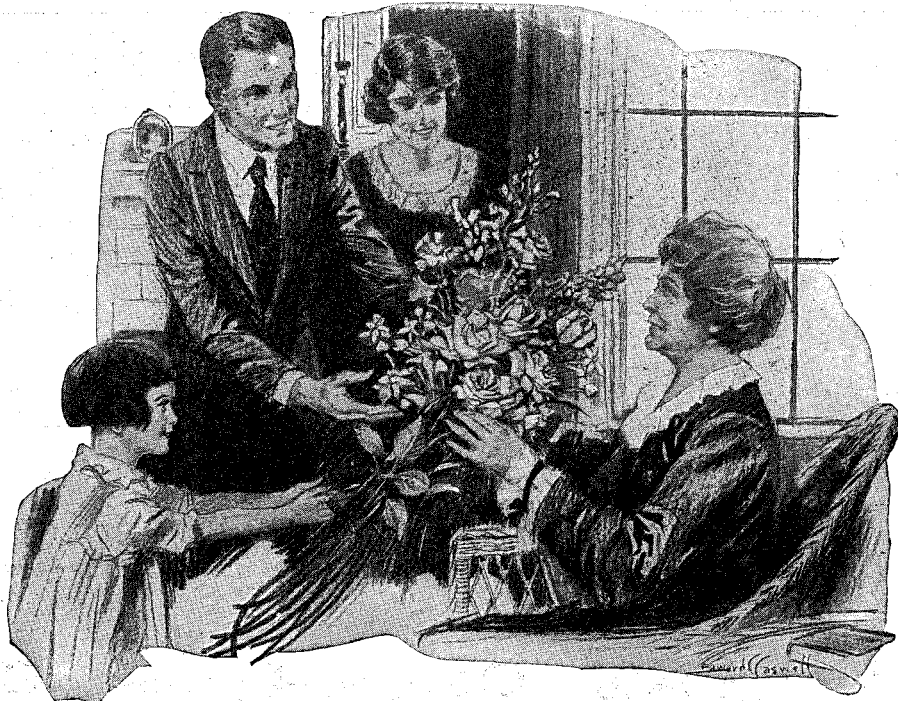
### OUR SOLDIER DEAD

Permit me, the father of a Canadian soldier who lies buried in the Ypres sector, near Passchendaele, to thank you for your editorials *re* the proposal to bring home the American dead. Anything of that nature done by the United States Government will react on the people of Canada, and already we have an incipient agitation in favor of bringing our boys back to Canada for final burial. To me the whole idea is repugnant, and, unless I am mistaken, will bring as much sorrow as comfort if carried out. Only to-night I was talking with a Baptist minister whose brother fell fighting for the Union cause in the great war of 1861-5. He says that his parents decided to let their boy rest where his country had buried him, and that they were influenced by the fact that a neighbor had a son, as they believed, sent home for burial; but investigation showed that the corpse was not that of their boy. I venture the opinion that if your dead are given back to their relations there will be many disappointing, many harrowing, and many disgusting experiences. I hope it is not uncharitable to say "interests" are not above trading on the tenderest sentiments, and that sentimentalists are always with us. I doubt much if the majority of mothers wish to disturb their sons' remains. Not a single soldier to whom I have spoken of the matter says, "Bring them home." On the contrary, they say that the boys themselves would prefer to sleep in the soil they defended or gained for freedom. And if sentiment is to be honored, what sentiment is nobler or more useful than that which says: "Let the mingled dust of our honored dead bind together the free nations they represent?"

(REV.) J. R. PATTERSON.

Toronto, Canada.

# "Say it with Flowers"



## On Mother's Day

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| 13   | 14  | 15   |
| 16   | 17  | 18   |
| 19   | 20  | 21   |
| 22   | 23  | 24   |
| 25   | 26  | 27   |
| 28   | 29  | 30   |

"Mother—to-day we bring you Flowers, in token of our eternal love. We choose them for their beauty and fragrance—emblematic of your tender care. And we wear them ourselves in honor of the one *universal* holiday—*Mother's Day!*"

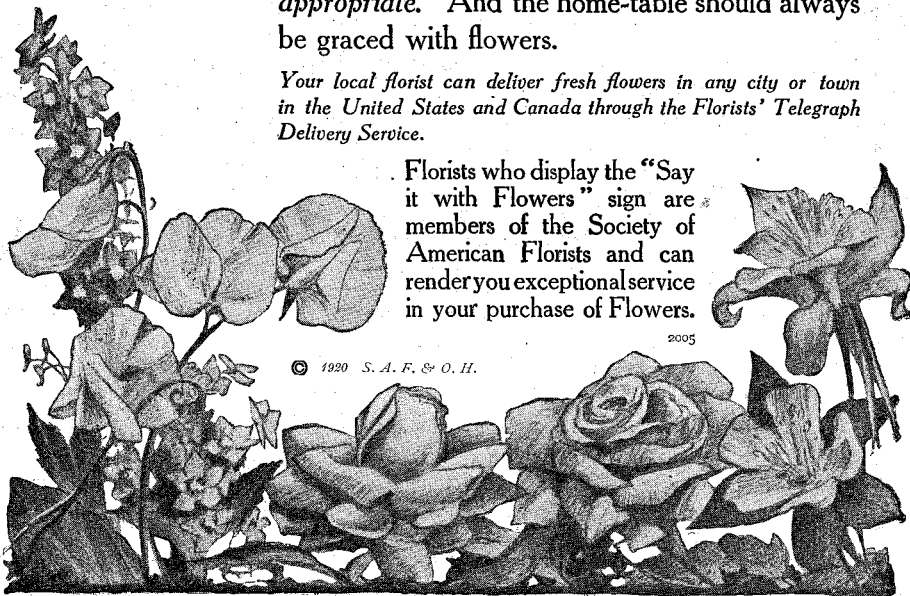
For every occasion and sentiment—give Flowers. There is no gift more sweetly significant, more subtly welcome, more universally convenient, than Flowers. *For birthdays they are especially appropriate.* And the home-table should always be graced with flowers.

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## FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

The Financial Department is prepared to furnish information regarding standard investment securities, but cannot undertake to *advise* the purchase of any specific security. It will give to inquirers facts of record or information resulting from expert investigation, and a nominal charge of one dollar per inquiry will be made for this special service. All letters of inquiry should be addressed to THE OUTLOOK FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York.

### SUPPLY AND DEMAND

**T**HE railway strike typifies more than anything else that has yet taken place in this country the spirit of selfishness rife throughout the world since the close of the Great War. Discontent has been widespread, criticism rampant. Individuals have been thinking only of themselves; classes and groups of society have been striving by every means available to advance their own interests, regardless of the interests and rights of others. More money and less work has been the common aim. Labor is jealous of capital; capital suspicious of labor. Many people think the Government has favored the farmers unduly; the farmers consider themselves abused. So it goes. Apparently no one is satisfied with what he has; every one wants something more, something which by some strange process of reasoning he seems to think it is not necessary to work harder for or to deny

himself in order to get. So it is that some of the railway employees struck, causing suffering, damage to business, and incalculable inconvenience to hundreds of thousands of American citizens; ignoring the means provided by law for the consideration of their real or fancied grievances, and at the expense of all these others trying to further their personal ends.

The time has come when individuals and groups of individuals should recognize that they have no right, moral or otherwise, to seek their own welfare at the expense of society as a whole. Every man has obligations to society, and the prime obligation is to consider the rights of others before he strives to gain advantage for himself. What is more, he would do well to recognize the fact that if he does anything to injure society he himself is affected; the consequences of his own acts will surely

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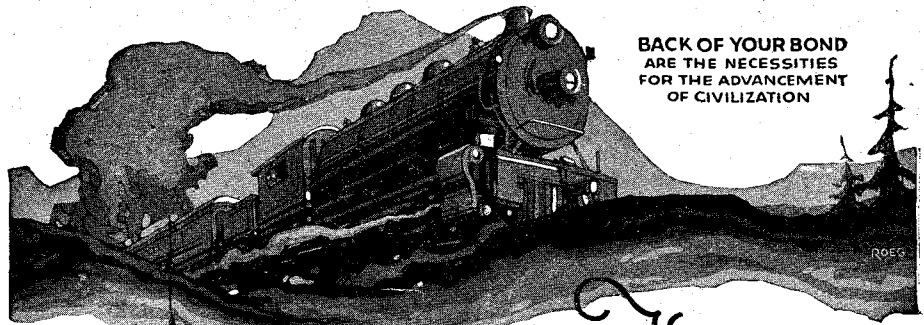
come back to him. On the other hand, if he will recognize and do his duty to society and the world he will be benefited most of all. Co-operation is what is needed; team work is what pulls the load.

Take the case of labor and capital. To say that capital is interested only in wronging the laboring man is absurd upon the face of it; it is to the advantage of capital to have labor well paid and able to buy, for thus the market for its goods is broadened. Capital has formed no combination against labor; as a matter of fact, business interests throughout the world are in keen competition. Capitalists as a class are probably no more altruistic than any other human beings, but it is ridiculous to say that they are opposed to paying high wages. It is safe to say that they are willing to pay almost any amount, provided they get a fair return for their outlay. There is plenty of money in this world for the man who can show he is worth it. But no one is entitled to money as a matter of course; nor can there be any just criticism of the head of any business who objects to paying high wages without getting a fair return for them. When a man buys a house, he expects to get his money's worth; when he buys services, he has the right to expect as much. When a man sells a house, it is only right for him to get what the house is worth; when he sells his services, he should stand ready to give services commensurate with the money he receives for them. If a thing is worth having, it is worth working for. The man who shirks his work steals from his employer. An employer who does not pay adequate wages for the services he received is cheating his employees.

What, you may ask, has this got to do with the railway strike, or with finance or investments? It has a great deal to do with all three. All of these questions are closely interrelated, and back of them all is the war and the high cost of living. As a result of the war living costs have gone up, as have wages, because labor was greatly in demand. Living costs are still up, and in order to meet them wages have been raised, and because wages have been raised with no corresponding increase in production, living costs have mounted still higher; we have been going round and round in a circle, a circle which widens perhaps, but gets us nowhere. What good is money if its purchasing power does not increase? Money is worth only what can be got in exchange for it. People are discontented and dissatisfied because they cannot get what they want with the money they have. The problem is to find the cure for this discontent and dissatisfaction. The cure is simple enough, but effected by a medicine bitter to the taste, and people pass it on to some one else with an ugly grimace or the statement that they personally do not need it.

First of all, we want too much. Secondly, we produce too little.

In respect to our wants, they consist too largely of luxuries. Money is being spent for non-essentials which should go for necessities. The result is that concerns engaged in making luxuries—which can always be sold at a greater profit than necessities—are able to pay higher wages than companies producing necessities. Labor is diverted into turning out luxuries and production of the necessities of life is kept down. The law of supply and demand always operates, and if the supply of necessities is less than the demand their price is bound to be high. Similarly, if the demand for non-essentials keeps up, labor is going to be required to manufacture these non-essentials, with a consequent



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Halsey, Stuart & Co. through the outright purchase of the bond issues of established Governments, Municipalities and essential industries, has on the one hand contributed largely toward our civic and industrial progress and on the other, through the distribution of these securities, fostered the spirit of conservative investment by providing investors with safe, productive channels of investment for their surplus funds.

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### FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT (Continued)

shortage of labor for the production of necessities. A shortage means low supply, and low supply means high prices. A striking example of this situation is furnished by the farms throughout the country. Farm labor, attracted by the high wages being paid in the cities and the shorter hours of work, is deserting the rural for the urban districts. From all points comes the same report; that because of the shortage of labor farm production of both food and live stock will be less this year than last. Does this situation indicate lower prices for vegetables and meats? It does not; nor are employers the only ones who will be affected. The answer would seem to be that the demand for non-essentials must be curtailed and expenditures confined strictly to things which are necessary to us. In other words, it is the practice of economy which will play a large part in the readjustment of living expenses.

Secondly, production must be increased. Strikes hinder production. Discontent and dissatisfaction hinder production. Ignorant criticism hinders production, because it makes for discontent and dissatisfaction. Less talk and more work is the cure for our troubles. If every one of us would stop thinking he was abused, that he is entitled to get everything he can for himself no matter who suffers for it, that he is the only person in the world who is having a hard time to get along these days, and work, and make hard work his first care for one year, most of our trouble would be over. Benefits would accrue to every member of society; general conditions would be so improved that few would

have reason to think themselves abused, the cost of living would go down, and living made much easier. Compared with five years ago, most people are working shorter hours, getting twice as much money, and, according to reliable estimate, producing about sixty per cent as much as formerly.

The conclusion is that our troubles are caused by lessened production and increased demand. Hard work will increase production; economy and self-denial will lessen demand. Many people say that they cannot save a cent these days. They may be right or they may be making a confession of weakness. The fact remains that opportunity knocks at the door of the man who does save. To mention just one opportunity—the consensus of the best opinion is that when living costs begin to go down the price of securities is going to go up.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

**Q.** Please give me some information concerning the new issue of preferred stock recently offered by the Franklin Automobile Company.

**A.** The H. H. Franklin Manufacturing Company announced on February 18 an additional issue of \$1,000,000 of 7 per cent cumulative sinking fund preferred stock, par value \$100 a share. The capitalization of this company is \$5,000,000 preferred stock authorized and \$3,500,000 outstanding; and \$2,000,000 common authorized with \$1,858,700 outstanding. These figures include the new issue. This company was originally incorporated in New York State in 1895. Production for 1920 calls for 16,000 cars, an increase of about eighty per cent over the number for 1919. Average earnings for the past five years have been

# Seven Per Cent

## First Mortgage Bonds

### Security

Conservatively valued at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times the amount of this issue.

### Ownership

Responsible and successful.

### Management

Experienced, capable and progressive.

### Earnings

For past three years have averaged over 2 times greatest annual interest and principal requirements of these bonds.

### 175 Maturities

Part of issue paid off every month, resulting in a rapidly increasing margin of security and permitting the selection of a term suited to your requirements.

An unusual opportunity to obtain a high yield, sound investment.

Ask for Circular  
No. 1069-Z

**Peabody,  
Houghteling & Co.**  
(Est. 1865. Inc. 1918)  
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#### BRANCH OFFICES

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St. Louis

Cleveland  
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(D 667)

## FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

(Continued)

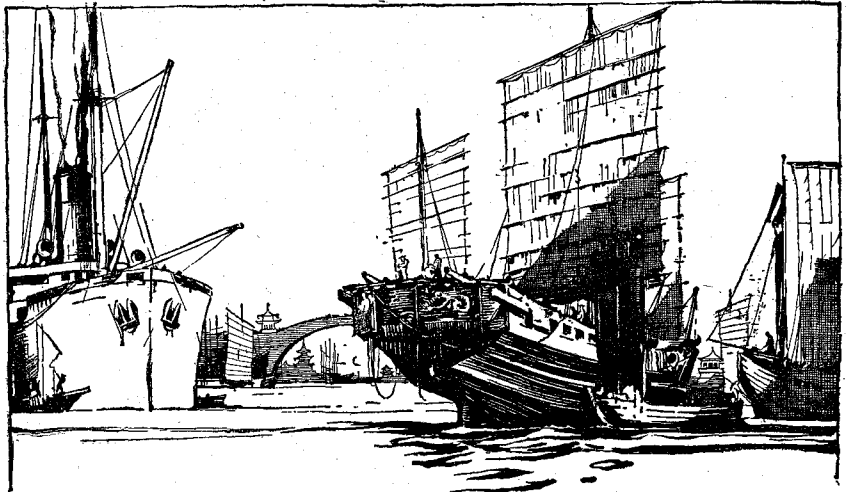
sufficient to meet the dividend requirements on \$3,500,000 of preferred stock approximately four times. Net profits for 1919, after depreciation and taxes, of \$1,841,000. This new stock has preference as to assets and earnings over the common, and is entitled to cumulative preferential dividends of 7 per cent a year. It may be retired by the company upon sixty days' notice at \$110 a share and accrued dividends. No mortgage or bond issue may be placed without the consent of the holders of at least seventy-five per cent of the preferred stock, excepting purchase money mortgages given at the time of purchase of additional real estate. Commencing January 1, 1922, and on the first day of each year thereafter, the company will set aside a sinking fund of at least fifteen per cent of its net earnings and income for the previous year, to be used for the retirement of the preferred stock at the company's option and for buying in shares which stockholders may wish to sell.

**Q.** I understand that a reorganization of the American Hide and Leather Company is contemplated. Can you tell me about this?

**A.** There is due 114 per cent in back dividends on the 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock of the American Hide and Leather Company. There is \$12,500,000 of this stock outstanding. The reorganization plan suggested is for the payment of these back dividends in new second preferred stock. The matter will be taken up at a meeting early in May, and, if it is approved, about \$14,000,000 of the new stock will be required for this purpose.

**Q.** Please give me some information about the security behind Rock Island, Arkansas, and Louisiana First 4½s, due 1934.

**A.** These bonds are a first lien on 363 miles of road, from Haskell, Oklahoma, to Eunice, Louisiana, Tinsman to Crossett, Arkansas, and on about fifty-five miles of various branches. They are callable at 105 and interest on sixty days' notice. There are authorized \$30,000,000 and outstanding \$12,965,000. Additional amounts of those unissued may be sold for new construction at the rate of \$30,000 a mile, and \$8,546,000 are reserved for additions and betterments. The property securing these bonds is valuable and there is a good market for them.



## Trade Opportunities in the Far East

AMERICAN BUSINESS MEN are beginning to realize the possibilities of the Far East as a field for trade expansion.

Trade between the United States and China, Siam, Indo-China and the Dutch East Indies has increased approximately 300% during the last four years. And the purchasing power of this great market is still largely undeveloped.

Opportunities for developing trade with Asia are particularly favorable at present. The advantages enjoyed by old-world competitors are still dormant. American goods are everywhere in steady demand. Adequate financial and shipping facilities are available.

The National Shawmut Bank of Boston is equipped to render practical assistance to exporters in this field. Our Foreign Department has recently made a thorough investigation of Far East and Near East markets. We maintain direct connections with the leading trade centers. We finance shipments, arrange credits and supply information as to merchandise and methods best suited to current conditions.



### THE NATIONAL SHAWMUT BANK of Boston

Resources over \$250,000,000

*Correspondence cordially invited. Our booklets, "The Far East," "Acceptances" and "The Webb Law" discuss the most satisfactory methods of handling and developing foreign business. Write for copies.*

## Are You An Investor?

During the past year the Financial Editor of The Outlook has helped hundreds of Outlook readers to solve intelligently their particular investment problems. Perhaps you are contemplating a shifting of your present holdings or have fresh funds to invest. In either case we shall be glad to give you specific information on any securities in which you may be interested. A nominal charge of one dollar per inquiry will be made for this special service.

### THE OUTLOOK FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

The Outlook Company, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York

1852  
AUGUST

WHEN ELEVEN YEARS OF AGE "THE BOY WHO PEGGED SHOES" FREQUENTLY HAD TO WHEEL LEATHER AND OTHER MATERIALS FROM TOWN IN A BARROW, A DISTANCE OF ABOUT TWO MILES

W.L. DOUGLAS PEGGING SHOES AT SEVEN YEARS OF AGE

W.L. DOUGLAS NAME AND THE RETAIL PRICE IS PLAINLY STAMPED ON THE SOLES OF EVERY PAIR OF SHOES BEFORE THEY LEAVE THE FACTORY. THIS PROTECTS THE WEARER AGAINST HIGH PRICES AND UNREASONABLE PROFITS

SEGAN MANUFACTURING

W.L. DOUGLAS

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

\$7.00 \$8.00 \$9.00 & \$10.00 SHOES

BOYS' SHOES \$4.50 \$5.00 \$5.50

W. L. Douglas shoes are sold in 107 of our own stores direct from factory to the wearer. All middlemen's profits are eliminated. W. L. Douglas \$9.00 and \$10.00 shoes are absolutely the best shoe values for the money in this country. W. L. Douglas name and the retail price stamped on the bottom guarantees the best shoes in style, comfort and service that can be produced for the price.

Stamping the price on every pair of shoes as a protection against high prices and unreasonable profits is only one example of the constant endeavor of W. L. Douglas to protect his customers. W. L. Douglas name on shoes is his pledge that they are the best in materials, workmanship and style possible to produce at the price. Into every pair go the results of sixty-seven years experience in making shoes, dating back to the time when W. L. Douglas was a lad of seven, pegging shoes.

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centers of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York.

W. L. Douglas shoes are for sale by over 9000 shoe dealers besides our own stores. If your local dealer cannot supply you, take no other make. Order direct from the factory. Send for booklet telling how to order shoes by mail, postage free.

CAUTION.—Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes. The name and price is plainly stamped on the sole. If it has been changed or mutilated, BEWARE OF FRAUD.

W.L. Douglas President  
W.L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO.  
167 Spark Street,  
BROCKTON, MASS.

## BY THE WAY

Few persons of intelligence find much amusement in the Sunday comic sheets, with their exaggerated caricature and forced humor; but it is amusing to find one of these used in a very serious book on "Army Mental Tests," in which sets of the "Foxy Grandpa" series are employed in a test to ascertain how quickly the subject can assemble them properly when they are mixed in a heap. No doubt the element of humor which they introduce is intentionally planned to relieve the tension of a long examination.

Industrial or plant athletics are gaining ground everywhere, according to Walter Camp in his "Handbook on Health." He mentions a dozen great concerns, including the Goodyear Tire Company, the General Electric Company, and the Carnegie Steel Company, which have provided not only gymnasiums but athletic fields for their employees. "A complete baseball diamond and athletic field is laid out in Gary, Indiana, for the Illinois Steel Company, containing a quarter-mile track, a large grand-stand, and as good a baseball diamond as can be made."

Some London art critics are displeased with the newly erected statue of Edith Cavell, the English nurse who was executed by the Germans in Belgium. It is reported that one critic has designated the statue "Nurse Cavell's Second Martyrdom," in general allusion to the "unpleasing proportions of the figure and the top-heavy structure above the niche in which the statue is placed."

Immigrants to America sometimes fall into the hands of unscrupulous employment agents, padrones, and other persons who fleece them. In the case of the authors of the following advertisements, however, the immigrants seem to know fairly well how to care for their own interests:

Housework desired by experienced Swedish girl; family of two or three, in apartment; no laundry or heavy cleaning; excellent cook; wages \$80. Address —.

Japanese chauffeur desires position, private family; 15 years' experience; careful driver; has best references; wages \$40 per week. Address —.

This Japanese chauffeur is perhaps not fully alive to the possibilities of his job, but considering the wages he probably received in his own country, he is doing pretty well.

John Shell, of Kentucky, who is said to be the oldest man in the world, having attained the age of 131 years (though, as usual with centenarians, the figures have been questioned), is reported as saying, "I never tuk but one chaw of tobacco and never smoked." Vegetarians will be disappointed to learn that his favorite dish is bacon and eggs. Prohibitionists will be equally disappointed to read, "I drink two or three drinks of whisky every day and always have, but I never get drunk."

The merits of the American hotel have perhaps never been more eloquently stated than by Arnold Bennett as quoted recently in the New York "Times":

The great American hotel is a wondrous haven for the European who in Europe has comforts only in his dreams. The calm orderliness of the bedroom floors, the adequacy of wardrobe and lamps, the reckless profusion of

## HELP WANTED!

Are you in need of a Mother's Helper, Companion, Nurse, Governess, Teacher, Business or Professional Assistant?

The Classified Want Department of The Outlook has for many years offered to subscribers a real service. A small advertisement in this department will bring results.

The rate is only ten cents per word, including address.

Department of Classified Advertising,  
THE OUTLOOK, 381 Fourth Ave., New York

clean linen, that charming notice which one finds on one's door in the morning, "You were called at 7:30, and answered," the fundamental principle that a bedroom without a bathroom is not a bedroom, the magic laundry which returns your effects duly starched in eight hours, the bells which are answered immediately, the thickness of the walls, the radiators in the elevator shafts, the celestial invention of the floor clerk—I could catalogue the civilizing features of the American hotel for pages. But the great American hotel is a classic, and to praise it may seem inept.

A Hawaiian reader of *The Outlook* calls attention to a misspelling of the word "ukulele" in an article in the issue for March 24 entitled "Music and the American Soldier," in which the spelling "ukelele" appeared. "The original meaning of the term," he says, "is a *flea*, applied to the instrument on account of its small size."

Americans are sometimes inclined to plume themselves on the assumed fact that among them women are treated with honor and distinction nowhere else accorded to the sex. In such a mood this passage from a recent book on Italy provides wholesome reading for us: "It is a remarkable fact that the University of Bologna has numbered women among its professors. Thus, in the fourteenth century, Novella d'Andrea, a lady of great personal attractions, who is said to have been concealed by a curtain during her lectures; at a subsequent period Laura Bassi (mathematics and physical science); Signora Mazzolini (anatomy); and more recently Clotilda Tambroni (Greek), are included in this list."

From "Karikaturen," of Christiania, Norway:

Ship's Boy (on trawler)—"Be careful your pipe doesn't fall overboard, captain!"

Captain—"Mind your own business" (loses his pipe as he speaks)—"There, you wretch, that's all your fault!"

From the "World," of London:

Jimmy (to his dancing partner)—"This is simply ripping. My feet hardly seem to be touching the ground."

His partner (with feeling): "You're right, Jimmy, they don't."

From "Tyrrians," of Christiania:

Old maid Hansen was telling her family of an adventure. "Yesterday, on my way home, I had to pass a dark street. Suddenly a man came out before me. Ah! How I ran!"

The sixteen-year-old—"Did you catch him?"

From "Karikaturen," of Christiania:

First Shopper—"We women endure pain better than men."

Second Shopper—"Who told you that? Your doctor?"

First Shopper—"No. My shoemaker."

Here are three anecdotes from "Jugend," of Munich, hitting at the carnival of crime since the war:

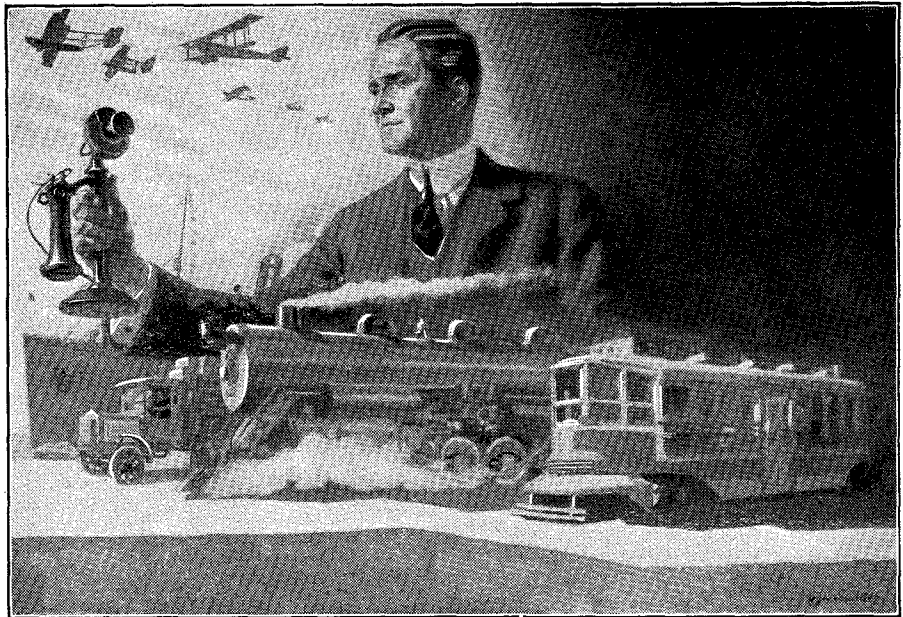
1. "Are you coming to our whist party, doctor?"

Doctor (struggling with a hold-up man)—"I'll be along just now. I'm being robbed at present."

2. Bandit (opening victim's mouth)—"What! Only cement stopping? Aren't you ashamed?"

Victim—"No. I did have gold stopping last week, but one of your colleagues took it."

3. Victim, to highwayman—"No, I won't give you my fur coat. My man only stole it for me yesterday."



## The Measure of Progress

The progress of the past, as well as that of the future, is measured by criticism—for criticism exists only where there is faith in ability to improve.

We do not criticise an ox cart or condemn the tallow dip, for the simple reason that they are obsolete. During the reconstruction period through which our country is now passing, if the public does not criticise any public utility or other form of service, it is be-

cause there seems little hope for improvement.

The intricate mechanism of telephone service is, under the most favorable conditions, subject to criticism, for the reason that it is the most intimate of all personal services.

The accomplishment of the telephone in the past fixed the quality of service demanded today; a greater accomplishment in quality and scope of service will set new standards for the future.

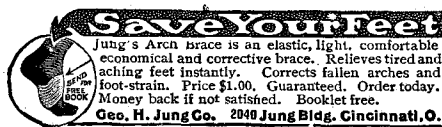


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AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy

One System

Universal Service



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Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap easily heal most cases of eczema and similar skin-eruptions. The first application usually stops the itching and burning *instantly*. Sold by all druggists. For sample of each free, write to Dept. 3-T, Resinol, Baltimore, Md. Use Resinol Soap for the complexion.

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MODERATE-PRICED TOURS  
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Motoring A Specialty  
 JAPAN-CHINA-ROUND-THE-WORLD  
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 Cathedrals, Galleries, Lakes, Mountains.  
 Exceptional arrangements for Paris and the  
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 1021 LITTLE BUILDING-BOSTON

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## Are you interested in it?

If so, write to Secretary  
**JAPAN HOTEL ASSOCIATION**  
 Care Traffic Dept.  
**IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS**  
 TOKYO  
 for 120-page Guide Book Free  
 When writing please mention "Outlook."

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VICHY

Where climate, scenery,  
 world-renowned baths,  
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 Modern Bathing Estab-  
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CUBA, PANAMA, COSTA RICA

Spring and Summer Sailings. Particulars on request.  
 American Travel Club, Box O., Wilmington, Del.

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Land of the Midnight Sun. Seventy years'  
 experience in planning tours thru this won-  
 derful country. Sail June 24 and June 25.  
 Send for booklet.  
**BENNETT'S TRAVEL BUREAU**  
 506 Fifth Avenue, New York

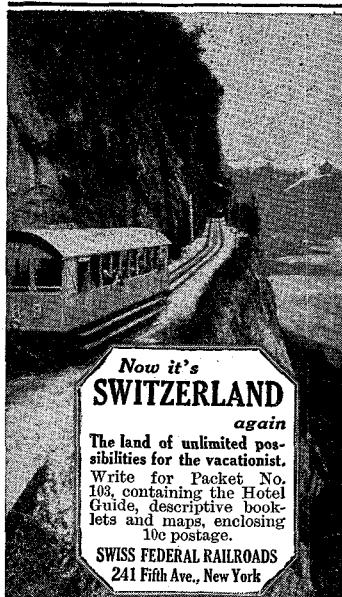
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Sailings June and July  
 Italy to Scotland, including the Battlefields.  
 Hollis, L. I., N. Y.

Go to Europe at my expense  
 by organizing a  
 small party. Babcock's European Tours, 1137  
 Dean St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Established 1900.

Battlefields—Lady ambulance drivers,  
 served in France, Croix de Guerre M.M.,  
 etc., willing to drive tourists' cars. Fluent  
 French. PENNELL, Edenbridge, Kent, Eng.

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Now it's  
**SWITZERLAND**  
 again  
 The land of unlimited pos-  
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 Write for Packet No.  
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 Guide, descriptive book-  
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THE OLD WORLD

and witness there the dawn of a new  
 age amid the ruins of war. Tours sail-  
 ing June 19 and June 26, prices \$610  
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THE BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL  
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 FOR  
**DEVONSHIRE**  
 The Garden of England

The Secretary of the  
**OFFICIAL INFORMATION BUREAU**,  
 21, Queen Street, Exeter, will be glad to  
 give every information to intending visitors.  
 For booklet apply as above, or Dorland  
 Travel Bureau, 9 East 40th Street, New York.

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College graduate, age 26, thoroughly ac-  
 quainted with Rocky Mountain National  
 Park trails and fishing, and owning cabin near  
 park, desires to organize small party of young  
 men to "rough it" for whole or part of sum-  
 mer. Inquiries will receive prompt attention.  
 References exchanged.  
**WALDO NORRIS**, La Salle, Colorado.

## TRIP TO EUROPE FOR BOYS

July 7-Sept. 11. Announcement on request.  
**M. Jetteur**, Asheville School, N. C.

## Hotels and Resorts

## CANADA

"HIGHLANDS  
of ONTARIO" Hay Fever  
Unknown

One thousand to two thousand feet above  
 the sea. Modern hotels in Algonquin  
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 agami. Fishing, boating, bathing, golf,  
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The **HAMILTON**  
 14th & K Sts., N. W.  
**WASHINGTON, D. C.**  
 A Select Family and Transient Hotel

Ideal Location. Modern appointments and  
 Home-like. Good table. American plan  
 \$3.50 up daily; special rates by week.  
 Booklet. **IRVING O. BALL**, Proprietor.

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## The Wayside Inn

New Milford, Litchfield Co., Conn.  
 In the foothills of the Berkshires. Open all  
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 rest. 2 hours from New York. Write for  
 booklet. Mrs. J. E. CASTLE, Proprietor.

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19 Queensberry Place, London  
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 ARTISTS, STUDENTS AND REFINED WOMEN  
 Terms for Furnished Rooms with Breakfast and Dinner  
 from \$20 weekly  
 A few American Ladies will be received  
 during the Summer. Apply to  
 Miss Mary Hogarth, 19 Queensberry Place, London, S.W. 7  
 Refer by permission to H. E. Hooper,  
 President The Encyclopedia Britannica,  
 288 Fourth Avenue, New York.

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## YORK CAMPS

LOON LAKE, MAINE.  
 J. Lewis York, Prop.  
 Famous Rangeley region heart of mountains  
 facing lake. Log cabins, baths, open fires,  
 central dining-room. Garage, golf, near-by  
 boating, bathing, fishing. Fresh vegetables,  
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 THE DISTINCTIVE BOSTON HOUSE  
 Globe Trotters call the Puritan one of  
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## CAPE COD THE PINES

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 Boating, bathing excellent. Cottages. Ideal  
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If You Are Tired or Need a Change  
 you cannot find a more comfortable place in  
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**THE WELDON HOTEL**  
 GREENFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS  
 It affords all the comforts of  
 home without extravagance.

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**CLUB, Essex-on-Lake-Cham-**  
 plain. Cottages with central club house  
 where meals are served. References required.  
 For circular or information address JOHN B.  
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IN THE ADIRONDACKS  
 Hurricane, Essex Co., N. Y.  
 Season opens June 15th. Com-  
 fortable, homelike. Altitude  
 1,800 ft. Extensive verandas  
 overlooking Keene Valley.  
 Trout fishing. Camping. Golf links, nine wet-  
 kept greens. Mile course. Tennis and croquet.  
 Fresh vegetables. Fine dairy. Furnished cot-  
 tages, all improvements. Terms \$18 to \$30 per  
 week. Special rates for season. Address K.  
 BELKNAP, Mgr., Hurricane, Essex Co., N. Y.

## ADIRONDACKS

Interbrook Lodge and Cottages  
 Keene Valley, N. Y. Very heart of mts., spruces,  
 and pines. 1,500 elevation. \$15 a week and up.  
 Beautiful illustrated booklet. M. E. LUCK.

Come to Camp Sacandaga  
 A camp for the lovers of the out-of-doors.  
 Refined surroundings. Good table. Large  
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 Boats and canoes. Black bass fishing. Hikes  
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 Everything comfortable and homelike. Folder  
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Combines every convenience and home  
 comfort, and commends itself to people of  
 refinement wishing to live on American Plan  
 and be within easy reach of social and dra-  
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 Rates with Illustrated Booklet gladly sent  
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 A homelike hotel for self-supporting  
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 The comforts of a home without the cares of  
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**I. Thorndyke Hotel** and nicely  
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 rooms, pure water, bath, hot and cold; broad  
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 Reifs, exchanged. The MISSES SARGEANT.

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A Private Home for chronic, nervous, and  
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**Dr. Vail's Sanitarium** An exclusive resort  
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**Crest View Sanatorium**  
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**HAVEN OF REST** for treat-  
 ment and  
 care of nervous, convalescent and aged peo-  
 ple. For particulars address Isabella Gordon  
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**LINDEN** The Ideal Place for Sick  
 People to Get Well  
 Doylestown, Pa. An institution devoted to  
 the personal study and specialized treat-  
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 Hydrotherapy. Apply for circular to  
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## THE BETHESDA White Plains, N. Y.

A sanitarium for the invalid, the convalescent,  
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TO SUBLET, for June, July, August, and  
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 seven rooms with bath, Morningside Avenue,  
 quiet street facing attractive Morningside  
 Park, two short blocks from express station  
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 mer visitors. Price \$500 for entire four months.  
 Address B, 416 West 13th St., New York City.

## FOR RENT—Furnished

5-room elevator apartment. May 15 to Oct. 15.  
 \$125 monthly. References. Dr. E. R. BINKINS,  
 40 Morningside Ave., cor. 118th St., New York.

## Country Board

**Wanted Adult Boarders** on old-  
 fashioned Virginia farm. Modern con-  
 veniences. Small village or town preferred.  
 If suited might remain for a long period. No  
 style wanted, but a comfortable, happy home.  
 Address Virginia, 1,843, Outlook.

## Board Wanted

**BOARD WANTED** for one or two  
 adults, ladies; must have modern con-  
 veniences. Small village or town preferred.  
 If suited might remain for a long period. No  
 style wanted, but a comfortable, happy home.  
 Address Virginia, 1,843, Outlook.

**Two Rooms and GOOD COOKING**  
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**Seal Harbor Realty Co.**

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**Furnished Bungalow.** Lot of one acre. River and ocean view. Price \$2,500. G. R. Nichols, Box 1,629, Phila.

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SHEFFIELD, MASS. Comfortably furnished old-fashioned house, 11 rooms, bath, porch, garden, furnace; within 10 minutes' walk of station, post office and stores. Moderate. 1,945, Outlook.

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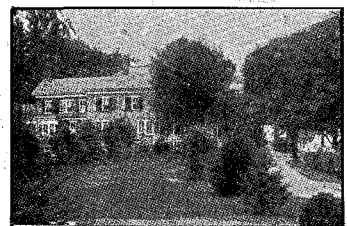
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## MASSACHUSETTS

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## Real Estate

## NEW YORK

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**WAUBEKA COTTAGE**—Furnished, seven rooms and bath, large stone fireplace and veranda, garage. Rent for season, \$250. Address M. D., Room 1616, 120 B'dway, N. Y. C.

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**CAMPS, hotels, institutions, families, apply** to Miss Richards, Box 5, East Side, Providence, R. I. Boston, Fridays 11 to 1, 16 Jackson Hall, Trinity Court. Address Providence.

**COMPANION** or teacher for recreation work in small school for backward children, 311 Post Road, Rye, N. Y. Tel. 809-W.

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**TRAINED NURSE.** Chronic or slightly mental case. Adults or child. Country, town, travel. Wages \$35 to \$40. Highest references. 8,274, Outlook.

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**OWNER** or lessee of desirably located, well furnished apartment or residence in New York City or Brooklyn wishing to have it cared for during their summer absence from the city, may arrange to place it in charge of two ladies who are missionaries now on furlough in America. "Best References," 8,263, Outlook.

**Companions and Domestic Helpers**

**EXPERIENCED** teacher and chaperon desires position for summer. Will act as companion. Excellent references. 8,247, Outlook.

**COLLEGE** woman desires any kind of good salaried position. 8,253, Outlook.

**CHAUFFEURS,** experienced, companion, care of children, gardening. 8,266, Outlook.

**POSITION** as attendant for tuberculosis patient. Experienced and companionable. 8,269, Outlook.

**GRADUATE** nurse with wide experience desires position with individual or small family contemplating trip to Far West (Pacific coast preferred). Can furnish A1 references regarding character and experience. Address P. O. Box 1,562, Philadelphia, Pa.

**NURSE**—companion—chaperon wishes to spend school vacation on Pacific coast. Services exchanged for expenses. 8,285, Outlook.

**ENGLISH** nurse, returning any time to August, would give services—companion children, attendant—for passage. Osborn, 27 Stuyvesant Ave., Arlington, N. J.

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**MANAGING**—housekeeper, hostess.—Gentlewoman, versatile, capable, and exceptionally experienced, desires position of responsibility where personal interest counts. Family or institution. 8,288, Outlook.

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**FRENCH** officer, wounded during war, desires to teach French, either private lessons or in class. Would go with family during summer. Address Bellows, 313 Halsey St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**COLLEGE** instructor wants any summer work. Experienced tutor. 8,236, Outlook.

**TUTOR**—Young college professor desires position as tutor and companion to one or two boys during summer. Thorough experience in traveling and outdoor life. 8,262, Outlook.

**FRENCH** teacher would tutor children during summer months in exchange for room and board in country. Write Melle Labèque, Laurel School, Cleveland, O.

**POSITION** to teach domestic science by college graduate with experience. 8,261, Outlook.

**WANTED**—Student at Princeton University desires position as tutor in private family or boys' camp for summer months. Reference, W. D. McLean, Vice-President the Morris Plan Company, 261 Broadway, New York City.

**FRENCH** girl, graduated French college, one year study in American college, desires position as governess or companion. Would travel. References. 8,271, Outlook.

**PHILLIPS** Exeter senior with tutoring and summer camp experience wants to tutor this summer. Can furnish references for character and scholarship. R. H. Bowles, Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H.

**TEACHER,** English, specialist, requires post June 15-Sept. 15; tutoring, companion. 8,279, Outlook.

**YOUNG** French teacher desires European or Californian trip as governess or companion. References. 8,275, Outlook.

**KINDERGARTEN**—primary teacher desires summer position in camp or as kindergarten in summer community. Would also tutor children over seven. Handwork, gardening, etc. Teachers college training. 8,272, Outlook.

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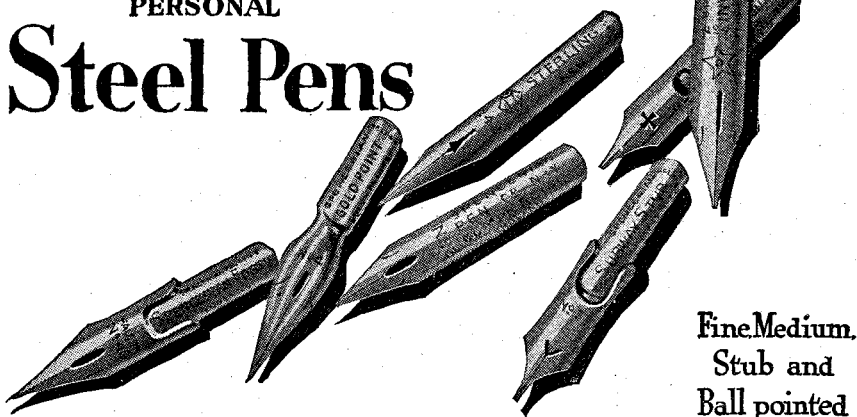
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## BENJAMIN FRANKLIN ON AMBIDEXTERITY

BY C. H. IBERSHOFF

As some of your readers, no doubt, are aware, ambidexterity is by no means a dead issue; on the contrary, it has its active champions not only among professional teachers but in other ranks as well.

It may be recalled that Charles Dudley Warner, for example, in one of his books declares that if he were to go through life again he would certainly train his left hand to be as useful as his right.

The following quaint plea of Franklin on the subject of training both hands equally, instead of confining the attention to the right hand, to the serious neglect of the left, will probably prove of interest to those of your readers to whom it may be new. The author presents his argument in the guise of a communication signed "The Left Hand." It is ostensibly

A PETITION OF THE LEFT HAND  
and is addressed

TO THOSE WHO HAVE THE SUPERIN-  
TENDENCY OF EDUCATION.

It runs as follows:

"I address myself to all the friends of youth and conjure them to direct their compassionate regards to my unhappy fate, in order to remove the prejudices of which I am the victim. There are twin sisters of us; and the two eyes of man do not more resemble, nor are capable of being upon better terms with each other, than my sister and myself, were it not for the partiality of our parents, who make the most injurious distinctions between us. From my infancy, I have been led to consider my sister as a being of more elevated rank. I was suffered to grow up without the least instruction, while nothing was spared in her education. She had masters to teach her writing, drawing, music, and other accomplishments; but if by chance I touched a pencil, a pen, or a needle, I was bitterly rebuked; and more than once I have been beaten for being awkward, and wanting a graceful manner. It is true, my sister associated me with her upon some occasions; but she always made a point of taking the lead, calling upon me only from necessity, or to figure by her side.

"But conceive not, Sirs, that my complaints are instigated merely by vanity. No; my uneasiness is occasioned by an object much more serious. It is the practice in our family that the whole business of providing for its subsistence falls upon my sister and myself. If any indisposition should attack my sister—and I mention it in confidence upon this occasion, that she is subject to the gout, the rheumatism, and cramp, without making mention of other accidents—what would be the fate of our poor family? Must not the regret of our parents be excessive, at having placed so great a difference between sisters who are so perfectly equal? Alas! we must perish from distress; for it would not be in my power even to scrawl a suppliant petition for relief, having been obliged to employ the hand of another in transcribing the request which I have now the honor to prefer to you.

"Condescend, Sirs, to make my parents sensible of the injustice of an exclusive tenderness, and of the necessity of distributing their care and affection among all their children equally. I am, with a profound respect, Sirs, your obedient servant,  
"THE LEFT HAND."



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that will build me into a more successful man or woman; the books that have proved their building power in other lives."

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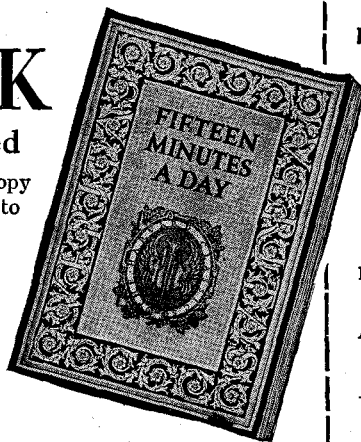
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